



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

EducT

758

15.581

EducT 758.15.581

624

**Harvard College  
Library**

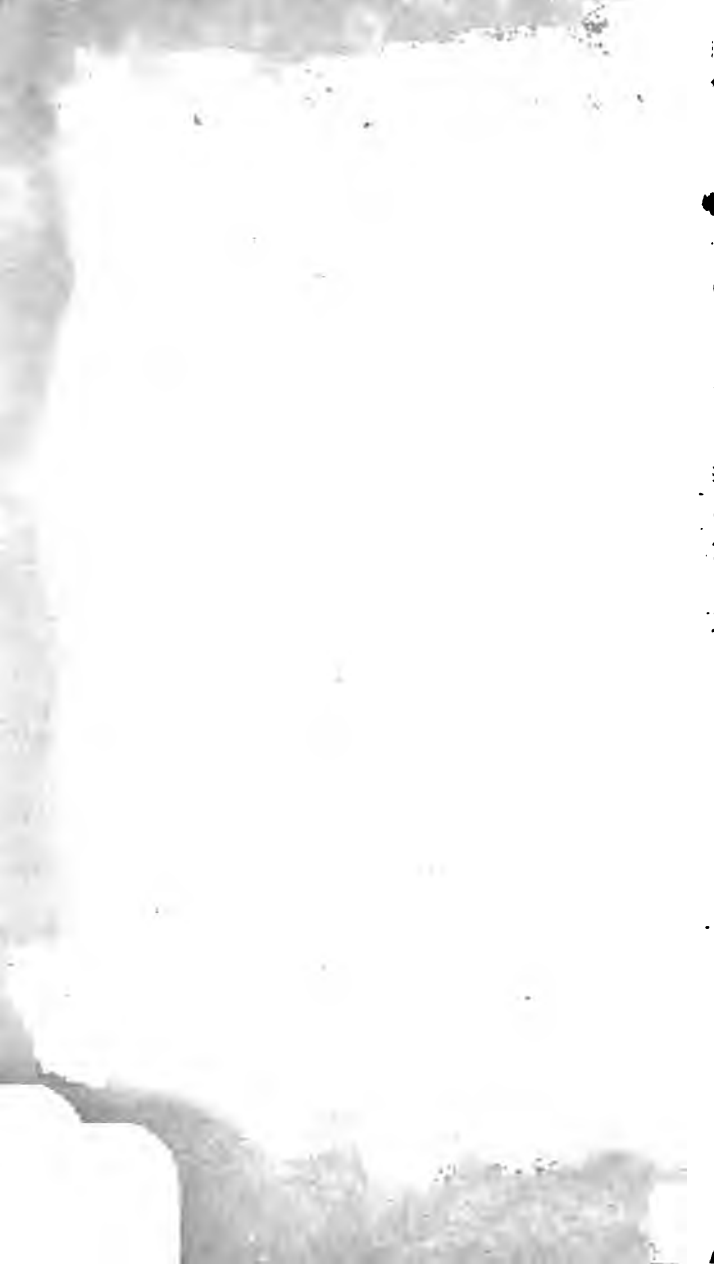


**Gratis**

*W. A. L. L. L. L.*



3 2044 097 056 659







**KEY**  
**TO**  
**THE EXERCISES**  
**ADAPTED TO**  
**MURRAY'S**  
**ENGLISH GRAMMAR.**

**CALCULATED TO ENABLE PRIVATE LEARNERS**  
**TO BECOME THEIR OWN INSTRUCTORS,**  
**IN GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.**

  
**BY THE AUTHOR OF THE EXERCISES.**

  
**FROM THE TWELFTH LONDON EDITION.**

  
**NEW-YORK:**

**PRINTED AND SOLD BY COLLINS AND CO.**

**NO. 189, PEARL-STREET.**

**.....**

**1815.**



Extract  
158.15.1581

## CAUTION, BY THE AMERICAN PUBLISHERS.

AS the correspondents of LINDLEY MURRAY, and publishers of his various works, COLLINS & Co. think it necessary to apprise the public, that several editions of the Grammar have been printed in different parts of the United States, with alterations of the original text, for which copy-rights have been claimed by the parties concerned, to secure to themselves an *emolument* arising from an exclusive sale. One edition of the Abridged Grammar, has been published by a teacher, at Boston, *shortened*, because it was conceived by him to have been before *too long*. Another has been published by a teacher at Philadelphia, somewhat *enlarged*, because he considered it before *too short*. A third has been published at Worcester, by a teacher, who, thinking it to be neither too short nor too long, has introduced a "New System of Punctuation" only. A fourth has been published at Hartford, also enlarged, but with totally different motives from the edition of Philadelphia. It also differs from that printed at Worcester, even specifying in its title page, that it contains "*Murray's Treatise on Punctuation enlarged*." Although altered with such contradictory views, each claims a preference, each claims a copy-right, and each claims a *profit*. The publisher of one of the altered editions (that at Philadelphia) announces, that "the manifest superiority of his, over *every other American edition of Murray's Abridgment*, must ensure to it a decided preference wherever it can be obtained."!!

It will amuse many to be made acquainted with the ingenious expedients used by some of the authors of these mutilated editions to give them importance. The editor of the Philadelphia edition, though perhaps the least valuable of the whole, in recommendation of his performance, addresses the public thus:

"The *very rapid* sale of the former edition of this book, and its extensive circulation *throughout the continent*, now induce me to publish a second."

This "former edition," it is necessary to remark, consisted of *one* thousand copies, which, aided by a series of newspaper advertisements, were pushed off in eighteen months, that period having elapsed between the appearance of the first and the second edition. Of the *REAL Murray's Abridgment*, or that made by LINDLEY MURRAY himself, there have been sold, during the same period, in the cities of New-York and Philadelphia alone, not less than *twenty* thousand. The present advertisers have themselves published ten thousand, and it is not pretended that their editions have been circulated "*THROUGHOUT THE CONTINENT*." Not a copy has probably ever reached Cape Horn, Baffin's Bay, nor Nootka Sound, "*throughout*" all which places, it would seem that the production of the singular *Grammarian* of Philadelphia has had an "extensive circulation."!!

The same editor, with *singular acuteness*, urges his superiority over LINDLEY MURRAY, because, forsooth! he (the editor) is an "experienced teacher." Murray, he avers, "cannot be so well acquainted," &c. &c. It does not appear to have occurred to him that three equally, or perhaps more "experienced teachers," as we have had occasion to see, totally differ from him, have altered the work for reasons *directly opposite*, have all had perhaps quite as much of the support and "recommendations" of particular friends, and have all, no doubt, thought themselves entitled to receive as large a *pecuniary compensation* for their "improvements." !!!

*Ille sinistrorsum, hic dextrorsum, unus utrique  
ERROR, sed variis illudit partibus omnes.* HOR.

In justice, however, to some of the friends of the editor of the Philadelphia edition, who gave him written recommendations of it for the newspapers, it should be mentioned, that they have since honourably laid that book aside, and adopted the *genuine* grammar of Murray.

In consequence of the merits of the Grammar, as it came, *in purity*, from the pen of the author, about fifty thousand copies of the Abridgment, and thirty-five thousand of the Large Grammar, are sold annually. The former, in the short period of eleven years, has passed through twenty-one editions in England, and perhaps twice that number in America. The latter, twenty editions in England, and about thirty in America. Murray's Grammar is adopted in nearly all the Colleges and other Seminaries of education, in both countries, as the STANDARD. Every English Critic and Reviewer, who has mentioned it, has represented it as the best extant. The celebrated Dr. BLAIR, and WALKER, the Lexicographer, (a very "*experienced teacher*") are among those who have the most warmly recommended it.—Is it a light matter for American teachers to *alter* such a work?

Indeed the fact should not, in this place, be withheld from the public, that the whole of the above mutilated editions have been seen and examined by LINDLEY MURRAY himself, and that they have met with his decided disapprobation. Every rational mind will agree with him, that "the rights of living authors, and the interests of Science and Literature, demand the abolition of this ungenerous practice;" for surely it is not a small evil that an elementary work which has met with universal approbation, passed through twenty-eight editions, been adopted as the standard in our Colleges, which has cost the author years of reflection to bring into system and order, and to make correct and harmonious in all its parts, should be deranged, mutilated and distorted by the crude and hasty variations and additions of an *interested* editor.

As some of the editors above alluded to, have endeavoured to justify themselves by asserting that even LINDLEY MURRAY approved of their different alterations, and have heaped on the advertisers much abuse for exposing their contradictions, &c. there shall be adduced at this time an extract of a letter from Lindley Murray, which will perhaps induce them to be more cautious in charging C. & Co. with "vindictive calumny" in future.

"I am much indebted to *Collins & Co.* for the neat and correct manner in which they reprint my publications; and for their care and exertions to exhibit the books AS THEY WERE PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR, and especially with HIS latest improvements. I shall make it a point to communicate to them from time to time, and as early as possible, copies of all the new and improved editions of the books. It affords me a peculiar gratification to perceive that my publications are so extensively diffused over my native country."

*COLLINS & Co.* think it due to the author of this very valuable Grammar, as well as to the cause of literature in general, to make known that, although they are at all times enabled to supply the latest American editions of the *real* Murray's Grammar, yet they are indisposed to monopolize the profits arising from the sale of a book, whose author would himself never receive any; and that they will therefore, with readiness, as they have done heretofore, furnish the latest London editions, which they regularly receive from the author, to any respectable printers, residing in other parts of the United States, who will only engage to print them handsomely and correctly.

*The following is a list of COLLINS & Co.'s editions of Murray's works, with their prices at retail, and by the dozen.*

		Retail.	Wholesale.
		Cents.	per Doz. Dols. Cts.
1. First Book for Children, from 4th Eng. edit.		6	50
2. An English Spelling-Book,	9th do.	25	2 00
3. An English Gram. together with the Exercises and Key. 8vo. 2nd Edition,		3 00	
4. An Eng. Grammar, <i>Stereotype Edition</i> ,	21st do.	75	7 50
5. Eng. Exercises to the Grammar,	17th do.	62½	6 00
6. A Key to the English Exercises,	12th do.	62½	6 00
7. An Abridgment of the Grammar,	30th do.	25	2 50
8. Introduction to the Eng. Reader,	9th do.	62½	6 00
9. The English Reader,	10th do.	75	7 50
10. Sequel to the English Reader,	3d do.	1 00	10 00
11. Introduction au Lecteur François,		87½	9 00
12. Lecteur François,	2d do.	1 25	12 00
13. The Power of Religion on the Mind,	13th do.	1 00	10 00

"The Proprietors of Lindley Murray's works, think it is no small recommendation of them, that the whole of these valuable publications, from "The First Book for Children," to "the Power of Religion on the Mind," may be properly considered, as forming a little code of important elementary instruction. They are strictly subservient to one another, and most intimately connected. Their peculiar and acknowledged excellence is, that in every part of them, the purest principles of piety and virtue, are happily blended with the elements of literature. They may, therefore, with the greatest confidence, be put into the hands of young persons, as books which (to use the language of a Reviewer respecting them) "will eminently conduce to pure religion and morality, and to the acquisition of a correct and elegant style."

## ADVERTISEMENT

### TO THE TENTH EDITION.



THE author of this work, and of the books connected with it, thinks it is incumbent upon him to make some apology, for the variations which are to be found in the different editions. The infirm state of his health; his numerous occupations; and the quick succession of new editions of his English Grammar, English Exercises, and Key to the Exercises, prevented him from giving these books, at an early period of their publication, all the improvements which he had contemplated, or which had been occasionally suggested to him. The successive additions and improvements which these works have received, and which sometimes occasioned a want of correspondence amongst them, must certainly have been productive of inconvenience or expense, to many persons who had purchased the earlier editions. This, though the author regretted the circumstance, was, for the reasons alleged, unavoidable. He must either have suppressed the improvements entirely, or have inserted them gradually as the new editions appeared: but as he conceived them to be of considerable importance, he could not think it warrantable to omit them; and the approbation of the public has confirmed him in the propriety of this decision.

It is with particular satisfaction that the author can now state, that the additions and alterations which he had in view, are completed, and are contained in the *Sixteenth* edition of the Grammar, the *twelfth* of the Exercises, and the *tenth* of the Key; that these editions of the books correspond exactly to one another; and that it is his intention that, in every future edition of each of them, this correspondence shall be faithfully preserved.

It is indeed possible, that some illustrations or justification of particular rules and positions contained in the Grammar, may yet be necessary. But if, contrary to expectation, this should be the case, the practical parts of the system will not be affected by such additions. The connexion, as it now subsists, between the Grammar, the Exercises, and the Key, will remain invariably the same; unless some error, at present unobserved, should hereafter be discovered.

As the types composing the Grammar have, for a considerable time, been kept standing; and as the book could not be enlarged without advancing its price; many of the subsequent improvements have been necessarily inserted in appropriate parts of the Exercises, or the Key. References have, however, been made in the Grammar, under the correspondent rules, to the additional notes and

illustrations. To this mode of supplying improvements, the reader will have the less objection, when he considers that the Exercises and the Key are necessary appendages to the Grammar; and serve to illustrate and enforce, as well as to extend, its rules and positions. The three volumes are indeed intimately connected, and constitute one uniform system of English Grammar.

To this edition of the Key, the author has subjoined a copious Alphabetical Index to the Grammar, the Exercises and the Key; a work which, he flatters himself, will be generally useful; and particularly acceptable to students who have made some progress in the knowledge of grammar.

HOLDGATE, near YORK, 1808.

# CONTENTS.

## PART II.

### ORTHOGRAPHY

	Page
CHAP. 1. Corrections of the false Orthography, arranged under the respective rules	1
2. Corrections of the false Orthography, promiscuously disposed	5

## PART III.

### SYNTAX.

CHAP. 1. Corrections of the false Syntax, arranged under the rules	18
2. Corrections of the false Syntax, promiscuously disposed	69

## PART IV.

### PUNCTUATION.

CHAP. 1. Applications of the Comma, disposed under the particular rules	86
2. Insertions of the Semicolon and Comma	94
3. Applications of the Colon, &c.	96
4. Insertions of the Period, &c.	97
5. Applications of the Dash; of the Notes of Interrogation and Exclamation; and of the Parenthetical characters	99
6. Corrections of the promiscuous instances of defective punctuation	100

## PART V.

## PERSPICUITY AND ACCURACY.

*First, with respect to single words and phrases.*

	Page
CHAP. 1. Corrections of the errors that relate to Purity - - - -	110
2. Corrections of the errors that relate to Propriety - - - -	112
3. Corrections of the errors which respect Precision - - - -	119

*Secondly, with respect to the construction of sentences.*

CHAP. 1. Corrections of the errors which relate to the Clearness of a sentence	120
2. Corrections of the errors relating to the Unity of a sentence -	126
3. Corrections of the errors which respect the Strength of a sentence	129
4. Corrections of the errors that relate to Figures of speech - -	138
5. Corrections of the errors in the chapter of Promiscuous Exercises -	141

Alphabetical Index to the Grammar, the Exercises, and the Key - - -	155
---	-----

# KEY TO THE EXERCISES.

## PART II.\*

### ORTHOGRAPHY.

#### CHAP. I.

*Containing corrections of the false ORTHOGRAPHY,  
arranged under the respective Rules.*

#### RULE I.

Grammar, p. 37. Exercises p. 30.

**I**T is no great merit to *spell* properly ; but a great defect to do it incorrectly.

Jacob worshiped his Creator, leaning on the top of his *staff*.

We may place too little, as well as too much, *stress* upon dreams.

Our manners should be neither *gross*, nor excessively refined.

---

\* A regular explanation of the Exercises in Parsing, would occupy a great portion of this volume ; and, after all, would be of little use to the learner : a Key to Part I. is therefore omitted. General directions, respecting the mode of Parsing, may be seen in the *twelfth*, or any subsequent edition of the Grammar, page 215. If they are carefully studied, they will enable the learner to parse all the exercises.



## RULE II.

Grammar, p. 38. Exercises, p. 31.

A *car* signifies a chariot of war, or a small carriage of burden.

In the names of *drugs* and plants, the mistake in a word may endanger life.

Nor undelightful is the ceaseless hum  
To him who muses through the woods at noon.

The *fin* of a fish is the limb, by which he balances his body, and moves in the water.

Many a *trap* is laid to insnare the feet of youth.

Many thousand families are supported by the simple business of making *mats*.

## RULE III.

We should subject our *fancies* to the government of reason.

If thou art seeking for the living amongst the dead, thou *neariest* thyself in-vain.

If we have *denied* ourselves sinful pleasures, we shall be great gainers in the end.

We shall not be the *happier* for possessing talents and affluence, unless we make a right use of them.

The truly good mind is not *dismayed* by poverty, afflictions, or death.

## RULE IV.

Grammar, p. 38. Exercises, p. 32.

It is a great blessing to have a sound mind, uninfluenced by *fanciful* humours.

Common calamities and common blessings, fall *heavily* upon the envious.

The *comeliness* of youth are modesty and frankness; of age, condescension and dignity.

When we act against conscience, we become the *destroyers* of our own peace.

We may be *playful*, and yet innocent ; grave, and yet corrupt. It is only from general conduct, that our true character can be *portrayed*.

RULE V.

When we bring the lawmaker into contempt, we have in effect *annulled* his laws.

By *deferring* our repentance, we accumulate our sorrows.

The pupils of a certain ancient philosopher, were not, during their first years of study, *permitted* to ask any questions.

We all have many *failings* and lapses to lament and recover.

There is no affliction with which we are *visited* that may not be improved to our advantage.

The Christian Lawgiver has *prohibited* many things, which the heathen philosophers allowed.

RULE VI.

Grammar, p. 39. Exercises, p. 33.

*Restlessness* of mind disqualifies us, both for the enjoyment of peace, and the performance of our duty.

The arrows of calumny fall *harmlessly* at the feet of virtue.

The road to the *blissful* regions, is as open to the peasant as to the king.

A *chilness* or shivering of the body, generally precedes a fever.

To recommend virtue to others, our lights must shine brightly, not *dully*.

The silent stranger stood amaz'd to see  
Contempt of wealth, and *wilful* poverty.

RULE VII.

The warmth of disputation, destroys that *sedateness* of mind which is necessary to discover truth.

All these with *ceaseless* praise his works behold,  
Both day and night.

In all our reasonings, our minds should be *sincerely* employed in the pursuit of truth.

Rude behaviour, and indecent language, are peculiarly *disgraceful* to youth of education.

The true worship of God is an important and *awful* service.

Wisdom alone is *truly* fair : folly only appears so.

#### RULE VIII.

Grammar, p. 39. Exercises, p. 34.

The study of the English language is making daily *advancement*.

A judicious *arrangement* of studies facilitates *improvement*.

To shun *allurements* is not hard,  
To minds resolv'd, forewarn'd, and well prepar'd.

#### RULE IX.

Every person and thing connected with self, is apt to appear good and *désirable* in our eyes.

Errors and misconduct are more *excusable* in ignorant, than in well-instructed persons.

The divine laws are not *reversible* by those of men.

Gratitude is a *forcible* and active principle in good and generous minds.

Our natural and involuntary defects of body, are not *chargeable* upon us.

We are made to be *serviceable* to others, as well as to ourselves.

#### RULE X.

An *obliging* and humble disposition, is totally unconnected with a servile and *cringing* humour.

Food, *clothing*, and habitations, are the rewards of industry.

If we *lay* no restraint upon our lusts, no *control* upon our *appetites* and passions, they will hurry us into guilt and misery.

An *Independent* is one who, in religious affairs, holds that every congregation is a *complete* Church.

Receive his *counsel*, and *securely* move :

*Intrust* thy fortune to the Power above.

Following life in *creatures* we *dissect*,

We lose it in the moment we detect.

The *acknowledgment* of our transgressions must precede the *forgiveness* of them.

Judicious *abridgments* often aid the *studies* of youth.

Examine how thy *humour* is *inclin'd*,

And which the *ruling* passion of thy mind.

———He *falters* at the question :

His fears, his words, his looks, declare him guilty.

*Calico* is a thin cloth made of cotton ; sometimes stained with lively *colours*.

To promote iniquity in others, is nearly the same as being the *actors* of it *ourselves*.

The *glazier's* business was unknown to the *ancients*.

The *antecedent*, in *grammar*, is the noun or pronoun to which the relative refers.

## SECTION 2.

Exercises, p. 38.

Be not *afraid* of the wicked : they are under the *control* of Providence. Consciousness of guilt may justly *affright* us.

Convey to others no *intelligence* which you would be ashamed to avow.

Many are weighed in the *balance*, and found wanting.

How many *disappointments* have, in their consequences, saved a man from ruin !

A *well-poized* mind makes a *cheerful* countenance.

A certain *householder* planted a *vineyard*, but the *men employed* in it made *ungrateful* returns.

Let us show *diligence* in every *laudable* undertaking.

*Cinnamon* is the fragrant bark of a low tree in the island of Ceylon.

A ram will *butt* with his head, though he be brought up tame, and never saw the action.

We *perceive* a piece of silver in a *basin*, when water is poured on it, though we could not discover it before.

Virtue *embalms* the memory of the good.

The king of Great Britain is a *limited* monarch; and the *British* nation a free people.

The *physician* may *dispense* the *medicine*, but Providence alone can bless it.

In many *pursuits*, we *embark* with pleasure, and land sorrowfully.

Rocks, mountains, and caverns, are of *indispensable* use, both to the earth and to man.

The hive of a city, or kingdom, is in the best condition, when *there* is the least *noise* or *buzz* in it.

The roughnesses found on our *entrance* into the paths of virtue and learning, grow smoother as we advance.

That which was once the most *beautiful* spot of Italy, covered with *palaces*, embellished by princes, and celebrated by poets, has now nothing to show but ruins.

*Battering* rams were *anciently* used to beat down the walls of a city.

*Jockey* signifies a man who rides horses in a race; or who deals in horses.

The *harmlessness* of many animals, and the *enjoyment* which they have of life, should plead for them against cruel usage.

We may be very *busy*, to no *useful* purpose.

We cannot plead in *abatement* of our guilt, that we are *ignorant* of our duty.

Genuine *charity*, how liberal soever it may be, will never *empoverish* ourselves. If we *son* sparingly, we shall reap *accordingly*.

However *disagreeable*, we must *resolutely* perform our duty.

A fit of sickness is often a kind *chastisement* and *discipline*, to moderate our affections for the things of this life.

It is a *happiness* to young persons, when they are preserved from the snares of the world, as in a garden *enclosed*.

Health and peace, the most *valuable* possessions, are obtained at small *expense*.

*Incense* signifies perfumes *exhaled* by fire, and made use of in religious ceremonies.

True *happiness* is an *enemy* to pomp and noise.

Few *reflections* are more *distressing*, than those which we make on our own ingratitude.

There is an *inseparable* connexion between piety and virtue.

Many actions have a fair *complexion*, which have not sprung from virtue.

Which way soever we turn *ourselves*, we are encountered with *sensible* demonstrations of a Deity.

If we forsake the ways of virtue, we cannot *allege* any colour of ignorance, or want of instruction.

### SECTION 3.

There are more *cultivators* of the earth, than of their own hearts.

Man is *encompassed* with dangers innumerable.

War is attended with *distressful* and *desolating* effects. It is *confessedly* the scourge of our angry passions.

The earth is the Lord's, and the *fulness* thereof.

The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few.

The greater our incitements to evil, the greater will be our victory and reward.

We should not encourage persons to do what they believe to be wrong.

Virtue is placed between two extremes, which are both equally blamable.

We should continually have the goal in our view, which would direct us in the race.

The gates were forced open, and the prisoners set free.

It cannot be said that we are charitable donors, when our gifts proceed from selfish motives.

Strait is the gate, and narrow the way, that lead to life eternal.

Integrity leads us straight forward, disdaining all doublings and crooked paths.

Licentiousness and crimes pave the way to ruin.

Words are the counters of wise men, but the money of fools.

Recompense to no man evil for evil.

He was an excellent person; a mirror of ancient faith in early youth.

Meekness controls our angry passions: candour, our severe judgments.

He is not only a descendant from pious ancestors, but an inheritor too of their virtues.

A dispensary is the place where medicines are dispensed: a dispensatory is a book in which the composition of them is described.

Faithfulness and judgment are peculiarly requisite in testamentary executors.

To be faithful among the faithless, argues great strength of principle.

Mountains appear to be like so many wens or unnatural protuberances on the face of the earth.

In some places the sea encroaches upon the land; in others, the land upon the sea.

Philosophers agreed in *despising* riches, and  
encumbrances of life.

Wars are regulated *robberies* and *piracies*.

Fishes *increase* more than beasts or birds,  
pearls from their *numerous* *spawns*.

The *pyramids* of Egypt have stood more  
three thousand years.

Precepts have small influence, when not *enforced*  
by example.

How has kind Heav'n adorn'd the happy land,  
And scatter'd blessings with a *wasteful* hand.

A friend *exaggerates* a man's virtues, and  
*inflames* his crimes.

A witty and *humorous* vein has often produced  
*enemies*.

Neither pleasure nor *business* should *engross*  
time and affections; proper seasons should be allowed  
for *retirement*.

It is laudable to *inquire* before we *determine*.  
Many have been *visited* with afflictions, who  
not *profited* by them.

We may be *successful*, and yet disappointed.

#### SECTION 4.

Exercises, p. 42.

The experience of want *enhances* the value of  
plenty.

To maintain opinions *stiffly*, is no evidence of  
truth, or of our moderation.

*Hearhound* has been famous for its *meddlesome*  
qualities: but it is now little used.

The wicked are often *insnared* in the trap  
they *lay* for others.

It is hard to say what diseases are *curable*:  
are all under the *guidance* of Heaven.

*Instructors* should not only be *skilful* in



sciences, which they teach; but have *skill* in the method of teaching, and patience in the *practice*.

Science strengthens and *enlarges* the minds of men.

A steady mind may receive *counsel*; but there is no hold on a *changeable* humour.

We may *inure ourselves* by custom, to bear the extremities of *weather* without injury.

*Excessive merriment* is the parent of *grief*.

Air is *sensible* to the touch by its motion, and by its *resistance* to bodies moved in it.

A polite address is sometimes the *cloak* of malice.

To *practise* virtue is the sure way to love it.

Many things are *plausible* in theory, which fail in *practice*.

Learning and *knowledge* must be attained by slow degrees: and are the reward only of *diligence* and patience.

We should study to live *peaceably* with all men.

A soul that can *securely* death defy,  
And count it nature's *privilege* to die,

Whatever promotes the interest of the soul, is also *conducive* to our present felicity.

Let not the *sternness* of virtue *affright* us; she will soon become *amiable*.

The *spacious* firmament on high,  
With all the blue *ethereal* sky,  
And spangled heav'n, a *shining* frame,  
Their great *Original* proclaim.

Passion is the *drunkenness* of the mind: it *supercedes* the workings of reason.

If we are sincere, we may be assured of an advocate to *intercede* for us.

We ought not to consider the *increase* of another's reputation, as a *diminution* of our own.

The *rheumatism* is a painful distemper, supposed to *proceed* from acrid *humours*.

The beautiful and accomplished, are too apt to study *behaviour* rather than virtue.

The *peasant's cabin* contains as much content as the *sovereign's palace*.

True *valour* protects the feeble, and humbles the *oppressor*.

David, the son of Jesse, was a wise and *valiant* man.

Prophecies and miracles *proclaimed* Jesus Christ to be *Saviour* of the world.

Esau sold his birthright for a *savoury* mess of pottage.

A regular and *virtuous* education, is an *inestimable* blessing.

*Honour* and shame from no condition rise :

Act well your part ; there all the *honour* lies.

The *rigour* of monkish *discipline* often conceals great depravity of heart.

We should recollect, that however *favourable* we may be to ourselves, we are *rigorously* examined by others.

### SECTION 5.

Exercises, p. 44.

*Virtue* can render youth, as well as old age, *honourable*.

*Rumour* often tells false tales.

Weak minds are *ruffled* by *trifling* things.

The *cabbage tree* is very common in the Caribbee islands, where it grows to a prodigious height.

Visit the sick, feed the hungry, *clothe* the naked.

His smiles and tears are too *artificial* to be relied on.

We may be *ciphers* in the world's estimation, whilst we are advancing our own and others' value.

The path of *virtue* is the path of peace.

A *diphthong* is the *coalition* of two vowels to form one sound.

However *forcible* our temptations, they may be resisted.

I *acknowledge* my transgression; and my sin is ever before me.

The *college* of cardinals are the *electors* of the pope.

He had no *colourable* excuse to palliate his conduct.

Thy *humorous* vein, thy pleasing folly,  
Lie all neglected, all forgot.

If we are so conceited as *obstinately* to reject all advice, we must expect a *dereliction* of friends.

*Chronology* is the science of *computing* and *adjusting* the periods of time.

In groves we live, and *lie* on mossy beds,  
By *crystal* streams that *murmur* through the meads.

It is a secret *cowardice* which induces us to *compliment* the vices of our superiors, to applaud the *libertine*, and laugh with the *profane*.

The lark each morning waked me with her *sprightly* lay.

There are no fewer than thirty-two species of the *lily*.

We owe it to our *visitors* as well as to ourselves, to entertain them with useful and *sensible* conversation.

*Sponsors* are those who become sureties for the children's education in the Christian faith.

The *warrior's* fame is often purchased by the blood of thousands.

Hope *exhilarates* the mind, and is the grand *elixir*, under all the evils of life.

The *incense* of gratitude, whilst it expresses our duty, and *honours* our *benefactor*, perfumes and *regales* ourselves.

## PART III.

### SYNTAX.



## CHAPTER I.

*Containing corrections of the false SYNTAX, arranged under the Rules.*



### RULE I.

Grammar, p. 139. Exercises, p. 48.

DISAPPOINTMENTS *sink* the heart of man; but the renewal of hope *gives* consolation.

The smiles that encourage severity of judgment, *hide* malice and insincerity.

He *dares* not act contrary to his instructions.

Fifty pounds of wheat *contain* forty pounds of flour.

The mechanism of clocks and watches *was* totally unknown a few centuries ago.

The number of the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland, *does* not exceed sixteen millions.

Nothing but vain and foolish pursuits *delights* some persons.

A variety of pleasing objects *charms* the eye.

So much ability and merit *is* seldom found.

In the conduct of Parmenio, a mixture of wisdom and folly *was* very conspicuous.

He is an author of more credit than Plutarch, or any other, that *writes* lives too hastily.

The inquisitive and curious *are* generally talkative.

Great pains *have* been taken to reconcile the parties.

I am sorry to say it, but there *were* more equivocators than one.

The sincere *are* always esteemed.

*Have* the goods been sold to advantage? and *didst* thou embrace the proper season?

There *are* many occasions in life, in which silence and simplicity *are* true wisdom.

The generous never *recount* minutely the actions they have done; nor the prudent, those they will do.

*He needs* not proceed in such haste.

The business that related to ecclesiastical meetings, matters, and persons, *was* to be ordered according to the king's direction.

In him *was* happily blended true dignity with softness of manners.

The support of so many of his relations, *was* a heavy tax upon his industry; but thou *knowest*, he paid it cheerfully.

What *avail* the best sentiments, if persons do not live suitably to them?

Reconciliation was offered, on conditions as moderate as *were* consistent with a permanent union.

Not one of them whom thou *seest* clothed in purple, *is* completely happy.

And the fame of this person, and of his wonderful actions, *was* diffused throughout the country.

The variety of the productions of genius, like that of the operations of nature, *is* without limit.

In vain our flocks and fields increase our store,  
When our abundance *makes* us wish for more.

Thou *shouldst* love thy neighbour as sincerely as thou *lovest* thyself.

Hast thou no better reason for censuring thy friend and companion ?

Thou, who art the Author and Bestower of life, *canst* doubtless restore it also ; but whether thou *wilt* please to restore it, or not, that thou only *knowest*.

" O thou my voice inspire,  
Who touch'd Isaiah's hallowed lips with fire.  
" *Who touchdest or didst touch.*"

Accept these grateful tears : for thee they flow ;  
For thee that ever felt another's we.  
" *Didst feel.*"

Just to thy word, in ev'ry thought sincere ;  
Who knew no wish but what the world might hear.  
" *Who knewest or didst know.*"

*The following examples are adapted to the notes and observations under RULE I.*

Grammar, p. 139. Exercises, p. 50.

1. To do unto all men, as we would that they, in similar circumstances, should do unto us, *constitutes* the great principle of virtue.

From a fear of the world's censure, to be ashamed of the practice of precepts which the heart approves and embraces, *marks* a feeble and imperfect character.

The erroneous opinions which we form concerning happiness and misery, *give* rise to all the mistaken and dangerous passions that *embroil* our life.

To live soberly, righteously, and piously, *is* required of all men.

That it is our duty to promote the purity of our minds and bodies, to be just and kind to our fellow-creatures, and to be pious and faithful to Him that made us, *admits* not of any doubt in a rational and well-informed mind.

To be of a pure and humble mind, to exercise benevolence towards others, to cultivate piety towards

God, *are* the sure means of becoming peaceful and happy.

It is an important truth, that religion, vital religion, the religion of the heart, is the most powerful *auxiliary* of reason, in waging war with the passions, and promoting that sweet composure which *constitutes* the peace of God.

The possession of our senses entire, of our limbs uninjured, of a sound understanding, of friends and companions, *is* often overlooked; though it would be the ultimate wish of many, who, as far as we can judge, *deserve* it as much as ourselves.

All that *makes* a figure on the great theatre of the world, the employments of the busy, the enterprises of the ambitious, and the exploits of the warlike; the virtues which *form* the happiness, and the crimes which *occasion* the misery of mankind; *originate* in that silent and secret recess of thought, which *is* hidden from every human eye.

2. If the privileges to which he has an undoubted right, and *which* he has long enjoyed, should now be wrested from him, *it* would be flagrant injustice.

These curiosities we have imported from China, and *they* are similar to those which were some time ago brought from Africa.

Will martial flames for ever fire thy mind,  
And wilt thou never be to Heav'n resign'd?

3. *When* two substantives come together, and do not signify the same thing, the *first* of them must be in the genitive case.

Such is the constitution of men, *that* virtue, however it may be neglected for a time, *will* ultimately be acknowledged and respected.

4. The crown of virtue *are* peace and honour.

His chief occupation and enjoyment *was* controversy.

5. ————— He destroy'd,  
Or won to what may work his utter loss,  
All this will soon follow.



————— Whose gray top  
Shall tremble, &c descending.

## RULE II.

Grammar, p. 143. Exercises, p. 52.

Idleness and ignorance *are* the *parents* of many vices.

Wisdom, virtue, happiness, *dwell* with the golden mediocrity.

In unity *consist* the welfare and security of every society.

Time and tide *wait* for no man.

His politeness and good disposition *were*, on failure of their effect, entirely changed.

Patience and diligence, like faith, *remove* mountains.

Humility and knowledge, with poor apparel, *excel* pride and ignorance under costly attire.

The planetary system, boundless space, and the immense ocean, *affect* the mind with sensations of astonishment.

Humility and love, whatever obscurities may involve religious tenets, *constitute* the essence of true religion.

Religion and virtue, our best support and highest honour, *confer* on the mind principles of noble independence.

What *signify* the counsel and care of preceptors, when youth think they have no need of assistance?

*The examples which follow are suited to the notes and observations under RULE II.*

Grammar, p. 144. Exercises, p. 53.

1. Much *do* human pride and self-complacency require correction.

Luxurious living, and high pleasures, *beget* a languor and satiety that *destroy* all enjoyment.

Pride and self-sufficiency *stifle* sentiments of de-

pendence on our Creator: levity and attachment to worldly pleasures, *destroy* the sense of gratitude to him.

2. Good order in our affairs, not mean savings, *produces* great profits.

The following treatise, together with those that accompany it, *was* written, many years ago, for my own private satisfaction.

That great senator, in concert with several other eminent persons, *was* the *projector* of the revolution.

The religion of these people, as well as their customs and manners, *was* strangely misrepresented.

Virtue, joined to knowledge and wealth, *confers* great influence and respectability. But knowledge, with wealth united, if virtue is wanting, *has* a very limited influence, and *is* often despised.

- That superficial scholar and critic, like some renowned critics of our own, *has* furnished most decisive proofs, that *he* knew not the characters of the Hebrew language.

The buildings of the institution have been enlarged; the expense of which, added to the increased price of provisions, *renders* it necessary to advance the terms of admission.

One, added to nineteen, *makes* twenty.—Better thus: one and nineteen *make* twenty.

What black despair, what horror, *fill* his mind!

3. Thou, and the gardener, and the huntsman, must share the blame of this business amongst *you*.

My sister and I, as well as my brother, are daily employed in *our* respective occupations.

#### RULE III.

Grammar, p. 146. Exercises, p. 54.

Man's happiness, or misery, *is*, in a great measure, put into his own hands.

Man is not such a machine as a clock or a watch, which *moves* merely as it is moved.

Despise no infirmity of mind or body, nor any condition of life: for *it is*, perhaps, to be your own lot.

Speaking impatiently to servants, or any thing that betrays inattention or ill-humour, is certainly criminal.

There are many faults in spelling, which neither analogy nor pronunciation *justifies*.

When sickness, infirmity, or reverse of fortune, *affects* us, the sincerity of friendship is proved.

Let it be remembered, that it is not the uttering, or the hearing of certain words, that *constitutes* the worship of the Almighty.

A tart reply, a proneness to rebuke, or a captious and contradictory spirit, is capable of imbittering domestic life, and of setting friends at variance.

*The following sentences exemplify the notes and observations under RULE III.*

Grammar, p. 146. Exercises, p. 54.

1. Either thou or I *am* greatly mistaken, in our judgment on this subject.

I or thou *art* the person who must undertake the business proposed.

2. One or both of the scholars, *were* present at the transaction.

Some parts of the ship and cargo *were* recovered; but neither the captain, nor the sailors, *were* saved.

Whether one person or more *than one*, *were* concerned in the business, does not yet appear.

The deceitfulness of riches, or the cares of this life, *have* choked the seeds of virtue in many a promising mind.

#### RULE IV.

Grammar, p. 147. Exercises, p. 55.

The people *rejoice* in that which should give them sorrow.

The flock, and not the fleece, *is*, or ought to be, the *object* of the shepherd's care.

The court *has* just ended, after having sat through the trial of a very long cause.

The crowd *was* so great, that the judges with difficulty made their way through it.

The corporation of York *consists* of a mayor, aldermen, and a common council.

The British parliament *is* composed of king, lords, and commons.

When the nation *complains*, the rulers should listen to *its* voice.

In the days of youth, the multitude eagerly *pursue* pleasure as *their* chief good.

The church *has* no power to inflict corporal punishment.

The fleet *was* seen sailing up the channel.

The regiment *consists* of a thousand men.

The meeting *has* established several salutary regulations.

The council *were* not unanimous, and *they* separated without coming to any determination.

The fleet *are* all arrived and moored in safety.

*These* people *draw* near to me with their mouth, and *honour* me with their lips, but their heart is far from me.

The committee *were* divided in *their* sentiments, and *they have* referred the business to the general meeting.

The committee *was* very full when this point was decided; and *its* judgment has not been called in question.

Why *does* this generation wish for greater evidence, when so much is already given.

The remnant of the people *was* persecuted with great severity.

Never *was* any people so much infatuated as the Jewish nation.

The shoal of herrings *was* of an immense extent.  
 No society *is* chargeable with the disapproved  
 misconduct of particular members.

# RULE V.

Grammar, p. 148. Exercises, p. 57.

The exercise of reason appears as little in these sportsmen, as in the beasts *which* they sometimes hunt, and by *which* they are sometimes hunted.

They *who* seek wisdom will certainly find her.

The male amongst birds seems to discover *no* beauty, but in the colour of *his* species.

Take handfuls of ashes of the furnace, and let Moses sprinkle *them* towards heaven, in the sight of Pharaoh ; and *they* shall become small dust.

Rebecca took goodly raiment, which *was* with her in the house, and put *it* upon Jacob.

The wheel killed another man, *who* is the *sixth* that has lost *his* life, by this means.

The fair sex, whose task is not to mingle in the labours of public life, *have* their own part assigned *them* to act.

The Hercules *ship* of war foundered at sea ; she overset, and lost most of her men.

The mind of man cannot be long without some food to nourish the activity of *its* thoughts.

What is the reason that our language is less refined than *that* of Italy, Spain, or France ?

I do not think any one should incur censure for being tender of *his* reputation.

Thou who *has* been a witness of the fact, *canst* give an account of it.

In religious concerns, or *those which* are conceived to be such, every man must stand or fall by the decision of the Great Judge.

Something like what *has* been here premised, *is* the conjecture of Dryden.

Thou great First Cause, least understood !  
Who all my sense confin'd  
To know but this, that thou art good,  
And that myself am blind :  
Yet gave me in this dark estate, &c.  
" *Confin'dst or didst confine :*" " *Gavest or didst give.*"

What art thou, speak, that, on designs unknown,  
While others sleep, thus range the camp alone ?  
" *Rangest or dost range.*"

*The following examples are adapted to the notes and observations under RULE V.*

Grammar, p. 149. Exercises, p. 58.

1. Whoever entertains such an opinion, judges erroneously.

The cares of this world often choke the growth of virtue.

Disappointments and afflictions, however disagreeable, often improve us.

2. Moses was the meekest man *that* we read of in the Old Testament.

Humility is one of the most amiable virtues *that* we can possess.

They are the same persons *that* assisted us yesterday.

The men and things *that* he has studied have not improved his morals.

3. *How* beautiful *soever* they appear, they have no real merit.

In *what* light *soever* we view him, his conduct will bear inspection.

On *which* side *soever* they are contemplated, they appear to advantage.

*How* much *sooner* he might despise the maxims of the king's administration, he kept a total silence on that subject.

4. Which of *those* two persons has most distinguished himself?

None more impatiently suffer injuries, than *they who are most forward in doing them.*

5. He would not be persuaded *that I was not greatly in fault.*

These commendations of his children, appear to have been made in a *manner which is in some respects injudicious: or, appear to be in some respects, injudicious.*

6. He instructed and fed the crowds *that surrounded him.*

Sidney was one of the wisest and most active governors, *that Ireland had enjoyed for several years.*

He was the ablest minister *that James ever possessed.*

The court, *which gives currency to manners,* ought to be exemplary.

I am happy in the friend *whom I have long proved.*

7. The child *that we have just seen,* is wholesomely fed, and not injured by bandages or clothing.

He is like a beast of prey, *that destroys without pity.*

8. Having once disgusted him, he could never regain the favour of Nero, *whose name was but another word for cruelty.*

Flattery, *the nature of which is to deceive and betray,* should be avoided as the poisonous adder.

*Which of those men came to his assistance?*

9. The king, *who had never before committed so unjust an action,* dismissed his minister without any inquiry.

There are in the empire of China, millions of people, *whose support is derived almost entirely from rice.*

10. His continual endeavours to serve us, notwith-

standing our ingratitude, *are remarkable*. Or—It is remarkable *that he is continually endeavouring to serve us, notwithstanding our ingratitude*.

His assertions, *though paradoxical*, is indisputably true.

11. Ah! unhappy *thou* who art deaf to the calls of duty and of honour.

Oh! happy *us*, surrounded with so many blessings.

#### RULE VI.

Grammar, p. 153. Exercises, p. 60.

We are dependent on each other's assistance: *who* is there that can subsist by himself?

If he will not hear his best friend, *who* shall be sent to admonish him?

They, *to whom* much is given, will have much to answer for.

It is not to be expected that they, *who*, in early life, have been dark and deceitful, should afterwards become fair and ingenuous.

They who have laboured to make us wise and good, are the persons *whom* we ought to love and respect, and *to whom* we ought to be grateful.

The persons, *whom* conscience and virtue support, may smile at the caprices of fortune.

From the character of those *with whom* you associate, your own will be estimated.

That is the student *to whom* I gave the book, and *who*, I am persuaded, deserves it.

1. Of whom were the articles bought? Of a mercer; *him* who resides near the mansion house.

Was any person besides the mercer present? Yes, both *he* and his clerk.

*To whom* was the money paid? To the mercer and his clerk.

Who counted it? Both the clerk and *he*.



## RULE VII.

Grammar, p. 155. Exercises, p. 61.

I acknowledge that I am the teacher, who adopt that sentiment, and *maintain* the propriety of such measures. Or—that I, who adopt that sentiment, and *maintain*, &c.

Thou art a friend that *has* often relieved me, and that has not deserted me now in the time of peculiar need. Or—*Thou who hast* often relieved me, and who *hast* not, &c.

I am the man who approves of wholesome discipline, and who *recommends* it to others; but I am not a person who promotes useless severity, or who *objects* to mild and generous treatment.

I perceive that thou art a pupil, who possesses bright parts, but who *has* cultivated them but little.

Thou art he who *breathes* on the earth with the breath of spring, and who *covers* it with verdure and beauty.

I am the Lord thy God, who *teaches* thee to profit, and who *leads* thee by the way thou shouldst go.

Thou art the Lord who *didst* choose Abraham, and broughtest him forth out of Ur of the Chaldees. Or—*Thou who didst* choose Abraham, &c.

## RULE VIII.

Grammar, p. 156. Exercises, p. 61.

*This* kind of *indulgence* softens and injures the mind.

Instead of improving yourselves, you have been playing *these* two hours.

*That* sort of favours did real injury, under the appearance of kindness.

The chasm made by the earthquake was twenty feet broad, and one hundred fathoms in depth.

How many sorrows should we avoid, if we were not industrious to make them!

He saw one person or more than one, enter the garden.

The examples which follow, are suited to the notes and observations under RULE VIII.

Grammar, p. 106. Exercises, p. 62.

### 1. ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

1. Charles was extravagant, and, by *this means*, became poor and despicable.

It was by *that* ungenerous means that he obtained his end.

Industry is the *means* of obtaining competency.

Though a promising measure, it is *a means* which I cannot adopt.

*This* person embraced every opportunity to display his talents; and by *this means* rendered himself ridiculous.

Joseph was industrious, frugal, and discreet; and by *these means* obtained property and reputation.

2. Religion raises men above themselves; irreligion sinks them beneath the brutes: *this*, binds them down to a poor pitiable speck of perishable earth; *that*, opens to them a prospect to the skies.

More rain falls in the first two summer months, than in the first two winter ones: but it makes a much greater show upon the earth in *these* than in *those*; because there is a much slower evaporation.

Rex and Tyrannus are of very different characters. The one rules his people by laws to which they consent; the other, by his absolute will and power: *that* is called freedom, *this*, tyranny.

3. Each of them, in *his* turn, receives the benefits to which *he* is entitled.

My counsel to each of you is, that *he* make it *his* endeavour to come to a friendly agreement.

By discussing what relates to each particular, in *its* order, we shall better understand the subject.

Every person, whatever be *his* station, is bound by the duties of morality and religion.

Every leaf, every twig, every drop of water, *seems* with life.

Every man's heart and temper *are* productive of much inward joy or bitterness.

Whatever he undertakes, either his pride or his folly *disgusts* us.

Every man and every woman *was* numbered.\*

Neither of those men *seems* to have any idea, that his opinions may be ill founded.

When benignity and gentleness reign within, we are always least in hazard from without; every person, and every occurrence, is beheld in the most favourable light.

On *each* side of the river was there the tree of life.

#### 11. ADJECTIVES.

4. She reads *properly*, writes *very neatly*, and composes *accurately*.

He was *extremely* prodigal, and his property is now *nearly* exhausted.

They generally succeeded; for they lived *conformably* to the rules of prudence.

We may reason *very clearly*, and exceeding *strongly* without knowing that there is such a thing as a syllogism.

He had many virtues, and was *exceedingly* beloved.

The amputation was *exceedingly* well performed, and saved the patient's life.

\* The copulative conjunction, in this instance, makes no difference with regard to the verb. All the men and women are referred to separately and individually: the verb must therefore have the same construction as it has in this sentence: "Every one of the men and women *was* numbered." The subject may be further illustrated, by the following sentences: "Every good gift, and every perfect gift, *is* from above, and *cometh* down from the Father of lights." "It is the original cause of every reproach and distress which *has* attended the government." JUNIUS.—This construction forms an exception to the second Rule of Syntax.

Another exception to this second rule, is, when a copulative conjunction connects two or more nouns, which refer to the same person or thing: as, "That able scholar and critic *has* been eminently useful."

He came *agreeably* to his promise, and conducted himself *suitably* to the occasion.

He speaks very *fluently*, and reads *excellently*; but he does not think very *coherently*.

He behaved himself *submissively*, and was *exceedingly* careful not to give offence.

They rejected the advice, and conducted themselves *exceeding* indiscreetly.

He is a person of great abilities, and *exceedingly* upright: and is *likely* to be a very useful member of the community.

The conspiracy was the *more easily* discovered, from its being known to many.

Not being fully acquainted with the subject, he could *not* affirm *more strongly* than he did.

He was so deeply impressed with the subject, that few could speak *more nobly* upon it.

We may credit his testimony, for he says *expressly*, that he saw the transaction.

Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thy frequent infirmities.

From these favourable beginnings, we may hope for a *speedy* and prosperous issue.

He addressed several exhortations to them *suitable* to their circumstances.

*Conformable* to their vehemence, of thought, was their vehemence of gesture.

We should implant in the minds of youth, such seeds and principles of piety and virtue, as are likely to take the *earliest* and deepest root.

A disposition so *amiable* will secure universal regard.

*Virtues so distinguished* seldom occur.

5. It is easier to build two chimneys than to maintain one.

The tongue is like a race-horse; which runs the faster the *less* weight it carries.

The pleasures of the understanding are preferable to those of the imagination, or of sense.

The nightingale sings : hers is the sweetest voice in the grove.

The Most *High* hath created us for his glory, and our own happiness.

The Supreme Being is the wisest, the most *powerful*, and the best of beings.

6. Virtue confers *supreme* dignity on man ; and should be his *chief* desire.

His assertion was *better founded* than that of his opponent ; nay, the words of the latter were *not true*.

His work is *well executed* ; his brother's *still better* ; and his father's the *best* of all.

He gave a *full and sincere* proof of *true* friendship. Or—*He gave the strongest proof of warm and genuine* friendship.

7. A talent of this kind would, perhaps, prove the likeliest of *all* to succeed. Or—*prove more likely than any other to succeed*.

He is the *stronger* of the two, but not the *wiser*.

He spoke with so much propriety, that I understood him the best of *all* who spoke on the subject.

Or—*better than any other* who spoke on the subject.

Eve was *fairer* than *any* of her daughters.

8. He spoke in a *manner* distinct enough to be heard by the whole assembly. Or—*He spoke distinctly enough to be heard by the whole assembly*.

Thomas is equipped with a pair of *new* shoes, and a pair of *new* gloves : he is the servant of a rich *old* man.

The first *two* in the row are cherry-trees, the *other two* are pear-trees.

RULE IX.

Grammar, p. 166. Exercises, p. 66.

Fire, air, earth, and water, are *the* four elements of philosophers.

Reason was given to man to control his passions.

We have within us an intelligent principle, distinct from *the* body and from matter.

Man is the noblest work of *the* creation.

The wisest and the best men sometimes commit errors.

Beware of drunkenness : it impairs *the* understanding ; wastes *the* estate ; destroys reputation ; consumes the body ; and renders a man of the brightest parts a common jest of the meanest clown.

He is a much better writer than reader.

The king has conferred on him the title of duke.

There are some evils of life, which equally affect the prince and *the* people.

We must act our part with constancy, though *the* reward of our constancy be distant.

We are placed here under *the* trial of our virtue.

Virtues like his are not easily acquired. Such qualities honour the nature of man.

Purity has its seat in the heart ; but extends its influence over so much of *the* outward conduct, as to form a great and material part of *the* character.

A profligate man is seldom or never found to be a good husband, a good father, or a beneficent neighbour.

True charity is not a meteor, which occasionally glares ; but a luminary, which, in its orderly and regular course, dispenses a benignant influence.

The following sentences exemplify the notes and observations under RULE IX.

Grammar, p. 168. Exercises, p. 67.

1. He has been much censured for conducting himself with little attention to his business.

So bold a breach of order, called for a little severity in punishing the offender.

His error was accompanied with so little contrition and candid acknowledgment, that he found few persons to intercede for him.

There were so many mitigating circumstances attending his misconduct, particularly that of his open confession, that he found a few friends who were disposed to interest themselves in his favour.

As his misfortunes were the fruit of his own obstinacy, few persons pitied him.

2. The fear of shame, and the desire of approbation, prevent many bad actions.

In this business he was influenced by a just and a generous principle.

He was fired with the desire of doing something, though he knew not yet, with distinctness, either the end or the means.

3. At the worst, I could but incur a gentle reprimand.

At the best, his gift was but a poor offering, when we consider his estate.

#### RULE X.

Grammar, p. 163. Exercises, p. 67.

My ancestor's virtue is not mine.

His brother's offence will not condemn him.

I will not destroy the city for ten's sake.

Nevertheless, Asa's heart was perfect with the Lord.

A mother's tenderness and a father's care, are nature's gifts for man's advantage.

A man's manners frequently influence his fortune.

Wisdom's precepts form the good man's interest and happiness.

They slew Varus, him that was mentioned before.

They slew Varus, who was *he* that I mentioned before.

*The following examples are adapted to the notes and observations under RULE X.*

Grammar, p. 170. Exercises, p. 68.

1. It was the *men, women, and children's* lot, to suffer great calamities. Or—*It was the lot of, &c., Peter, John, and Andrew's* occupation, was that of fishermen. Or—*The occupation of Peter, &c.*

This measure gained the *king's* as well as the people's approbation.

Not only the *counsel and attorney's*, but the judge's, opinion also favoured his cause. Or—*counsel and attorney's opinion, but the judge's also, &c.*

2. And he cast himself down at *Jesus's* feet.

*Moses's* rod was turned into a serpent.

For *Herodias's* sake, his brother *Philip's* wife.

If ye suffer for *righteousness's* sake, happy are ye.

Ye should be subject for *conscience's* sake.

3. They very justly condemned the senseless and extravagant conduct of the *Prodigal*, as he was called.

They implicitly obeyed the imperious mandates of him whom they called their protector.

4. I bought the knives at *Johnson's*, the *cutler*.

The silk was purchased at *Brown's*, the *mercier and haberdasher*.

The tent of *lord Faversham*, the *general*.

This palace had been the grand *sultan Mahomet's*.

I will not for *David thy father's* sake.

He took refuge at the *governor's*, the *king's representative*.

Whose works are these? They are *Cicero's*, the most eloquent of men.



5. The government of the world is not left to chance.

She married the brother of my son's wife. Or—my son's brother-in-law.

This house belongs to the partner of my wife's brother.

It was necessary to have the advice both of the physician and the surgeon.

The extent of the king of England's prerogative is sufficiently ascertained.

6. This picture of the king does not much resemble him.

These pictures of the king's were sent to him from Italy. Or—These pictures belonging to the king, &c.

This estate of the corporation is much encumbered.

That is the eldest son of the king of England. Or—The king of England's eldest son.

7. What can be the cause of the parliament's neglecting so important a business?

Much depends on this rule's being observed.

The time of William's making the experiment, at length arrived.

It is very probable that this assembly was called, to clear some doubt which the king had, about the lawfulness of the *Hollanders'* throwing off the monarchy of Spain, and withdrawing, entirely, their allegiance to that crown.

If we alter the situation of any of the words, we shall presently be sensible of the *melody's* suffering.

Such will ever be the effect of youth's associating with vicious companions.

#### RULE XI.

Grammar, p. 175. Exercises, p. 70.

They *whom* opulence has made proud, and *whom* luxury has corrupted, cannot relish the simple pleasures of nature.

You have reason to dread his wrath, which one day will destroy *you* both.

*Whom* have I reason to love so much as this friend of my youth?

*You*, who were dead, hath he quickened.

*Whom* did they entertain so freely?

The man *whom* he raised from obscurity, is dead.

*You* only have I known of all the families of the earth.

*Him* and *them* we know, but who are *you*?

*Her* that is idle and mischievous, reprove sharply.

*Whom* did they send to him on so important an errand?

That is the friend *whom* you must receive cordially, and *whom* you cannot esteem too highly.

He invited my brother and *me* to see and examine his library.

*Him* who committed the offence you should correct, not *me* who am innocent.

We should fear and obey the Author of our being, even *Him* who has power to reward or punish us for ever.

*Them* *whom* he had most injured, he had the greatest reason to love.

*The examples which follow, are suited to the notes and observations under RULE XI.*

Grammar, p. 176. Exercises, p. 70.

1. Though he now takes pleasure in them, he will one day *repent* of indulgences so unwarrantable.

The nearer his virtues approached to the great example before him, the humbler he grew.

It will be very difficult to *make* his conduct agree with the principles he professes.

2. To ingratiate *ourselves* with some, by traducing others, marks a base and despicable mind.

I shall *promise* two or three general observations.

3. If such maxims, and such practices prevail, what is become of decency and virtue?

*I am* come according to the time proposed; but *I am* fallen upon an evil hour.

The mighty rivals *have* now at length agreed.

The influence of his corrupt example *had* then entirely ceased.

He *had* entered into the connexion, before the consequences were considered.

4. Well may you be afraid; it is *he* indeed.

I would act the same part if I were *he*, or in his situation.

Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are *they* which testify of me.

Be composed: it is *I*: you have no cause for fear.

I cannot tell who has befriended me, unless it is *he* from whom I have received many benefits.

I know not whether *they were the persons* who conducted the business; but I am certain it was not *he*.

He so much resembled my brother, that, at first sight, I took it to be *him*.

After all their professions, is it possible to be *they*?

It could not have been *she*, for she always behaves discreetly.

If it was not *he*, *whom* do you imagine it to have been?

*Whom* do you think him to be?

*Who* do the people say that we are?

5. Whatever others do, let *thee* and *me* act wisely.

Let them and *us* unite to oppose this growing evil.

#### RULE XII.

Grammar, p. 178. Exercises, p. 72.

It is better *to* live on a little, than *to* outlive a great deal.

You ought not *to* walk too hastily.

I wish him not *to* wrestle with his happiness.

I need not solicit him *to* do a kind action.

I dare not proceed so hastily, lest I should give offence.

I have seen some young persons conduct themselves very discreetly.

*The following sentences exemplify the notes and observations under RULE XII.*

Grammar, p. 178. Exercises, p. 72.

It is a great support to virtue, when we see a good mind maintain its patience and tranquillity, under injuries and affliction, and cordially forgive its oppressors.

It is the difference of their conduct, which makes us approve the one and reject the other.

We should not be like many persons, *who* depreciate the virtues *they* do not possess.

To see young persons, who are courted by health and pleasure, resist all the allurements of vice, and steadily pursue virtue and knowledge, is cheering and delightful to every good mind.

They acted with so much reserve, that some persons doubted *their* sincerity.

And the multitude wondered, when they saw the persons *who had been lame, walking ; and those who had been blind, seeing.*

#### RULE XIII.

Grammar, p. 179. Exercises, p. 73.

The next new year's day, I shall *have been* at school three years.

And he that *had been* dead, sat up, and began to speak.

I should be obliged to him, if he *would* gratify me, in that particular.

And the multitude wondered, when they *heard the persons who had been dumb, speaking ; when they saw those who had been maimed, whole ; who had been lame, walking ; and who had been blind, seeing.*

I have compassion on the multitude, because they *have continued* with me now three days.

In the treasury belonging to the Cathedral in this city, *has been* preserved with the greatest veneration, for upwards of six hundred years, a dish which they pretend to be made of emerald.

The court of Rome gladly laid hold on all the opportunities which the imprudence, weakness, or necessities of princes, *afforded it*, to extend its authority.

Fierce as he *moves*, his silver shafts resound.

They maintained that scripture conclusion, that all mankind *have risen* from one head.

John will *have earned* his wages when his service shall be completed.

Ye will not come unto me, that ye *may* have life.

Be that as it *may*, he cannot justify his conduct.

I have been at London a year, and I *saw* the king last summer.

After we *had* visited London, we returned, content and thankful, to our retired and peaceful habitation.

*The following examples are adapted to the notes and observations under RULE XIII.*

Grammar, p. 181. Exercises, p. 74.

1. I purpose to go to London in a few months, and after I shall *have finished* my business there, to proceed to America.

These prosecutions of William seem to *have been* the most iniquitous measures pursued by the court, during the time that the use of parliaments was suspended.

From the little conversation I had with him, he appeared to *be* a man of letters.

I always intended to *reward* my son according to his merit.

It would, on reflection, have given me great satisfaction, to *have relieved* him from that distressed situation.

It required so much care, that I thought I should *lose* it before I reached home.

We have done no more than it was our duty to *do*.

He would have assisted one of his friends, if he could *have done* it without injuring the other ; but as that could not *be* done, he avoided all interference.

*Might* it not *have been* expected, that he would *defend* an authority, which had been so long exercised without controversy ?

These enemies of Christianity were confounded, whilst they were expecting to *find* an opportunity to *betray* its author.

His sea sickness was so great, that I often feared he would *die* before our arrival.

If these persons had intended to deceive, they would have taken care to *avoid* what would *have exposed* them to the objections of their opponents.

It was a pleasure to *receive* his approbation of my labours ; for which I cordially thanked him.

It would have afforded me still greater pleasure, to *have received* his approbation at an earlier period : but to *have received* it at all reflected credit upon me.

To *have been* censured by him, would soon have proved an insuperable discouragement.

Him portion'd maids, apprentic'd orphans blest,  
The young who labour, and the old who rest.  
" *Laboured and rested.*"

The Doctor, in his lecture, said, that fever always *produces* thirst.\*

---

\* In referring to declarations of this nature, the present tense must be used, if the position is immutably the same at all times, or supposed to be so ; as, " The bishop declared, that virtue *is* always

## RULE XIV.

Grammar, p. 184. Exercises, p. 75.

Esteeming *themselves* wise, they became fools.Suspecting not only *you*, but *them* also, I was studious to avoid all intercourse.I could not avoid considering, in some degree, *them* as enemies to me, and *him* as a suspicious friend.

advantageous : " not, " *was* always advantageous."—But if the assertion referred to something that is not always the same, or supposed to be so, the past tense must be applied ; as, " George said, that he *was* very happy : " not, " *is* very happy." The following sentences will fully exemplify, to the young grammarian, both the parts of this rule. " He declared to us, that he *was* afraid of no man ; because conscious innocence *gives* firmness of mind."—He protested, that he *believed* what *was* said, because it *appeared* to him probable."— " Charles asserted, that it *was* his opinion, that men always *succeed*, when they *use* precaution and pains."—"The doctor declared to his audience, that if virtue *suffers* some pains, she *is* amply recompensed by the pleasures which *attend* her."

If the preceding rule should not be completely applicable to every case which ingenuity may state, the author presumes that it will be found very generally useful.

Though we have, in the notes under the *thirteenth* rule of the Grammar, explained in general the principles, on which the time of a verb in the infinitive mood may be ascertained, and its form determined ; yet, as the subject is curious and important, and the practice of good writers upon it is very discordant, we presume it will not be unacceptable to the young student of grammar, if we produce a few additional observations calculated to settle his judgment on this contested point.

The following rule, founded on the authorities of Harris, Lowth, and Campbell, and we think too, on the authority of common sense, appears to be accurate, as well as simple and intelligible. " When the action or event signified by a verb in the infinitive mood, is *contemporary* or *future*, with respect to the verb to which it is chiefly related, the present of the infinitive is required : when it is *not* contemporary *nor* future, the perfect of the infinitive is necessary." To comprehend and apply this rule, the student has only to consider, whether the infinitive verb refers to a time antecedent, contemporary, or future, with regard to the governing or related verb. When this simple point is ascertained, there will be no doubt in his mind, respecting the form which the infinitive verb should have. Two or three examples may illustrate these positions. If I wish to signify, that I rejoiced at a particular time, in recollecting the sight of a friend, some time having intervened between the seeing and the rejoicing, I should express myself thus : " I rejoiced *to have seen* my friend." The *seeing*, in this case, was evidently antecedent to the *rejoicing* ; and therefore the verb which expresses the former, must be in the perfect of the infinitive. The same meaning may be expressed in a different form : " I rejoiced *that I had seen* my friend ; " or " in

From having exposed *himself* too freely in different climates, he entirely lost his health.

*The examples which follow are suited to the notes and observations under RULE XIV.*

Grammar, p. 184. Exercises, p. 76.

I. By observing truth, you will command esteem as well as secure peace.

*having seen* my friend:" and the student may, at any time, try the propriety of a doubtful point of this nature, by converting the phrase into its correspondent forms of expression.

If, on the contrary, I wish to signify that I rejoiced at the sight of my friend, that my joy and his presence were contemporary, I should say, "I rejoiced *to see* my friend;" or, in other words, "I rejoiced *in seeing* my friend." The correctness of this form of the infinitive may also be tried, by converting the phrase into its correspondent modes of expression.

As the verbs *to desire* and *to wish*, are nearly related, the young student may naturally suppose, from the rule at page 181 of the Grammar, that the latter verb, like the former, must, invariably be followed by the present of the infinitive. But if he reflect, that the act of *desiring* always refers to the future; and that the act of *wishing* refers sometimes to the past, as well as sometimes to the future; he will perceive that the following modes of expression are strictly justifiable: "I wished *that I had written* sooner," "I wished *to have written* sooner;" and he will be perfectly satisfied that the following phrases must be improper: "I desire *that I had written* sooner," "I desire *to have written* sooner."—See this point more particularly explained in the author's Grammar, p. 183 of the *sixteenth* edition.

Some writers on grammar contend, that the sentence, "I intend *to have written*," is correct and grammatical, because it simply denotes, as they assert, the speaker's intention to be hereafter in possession of the finished action of writing. But to this reasoning the following answers may be given: that the phrase "to have written" is stated in English grammars, as the established past tense of the infinitive mood; that it is as incontrovertibly the past tense of the infinitive in English, as *scriptisse* is the past tense of the infinitive, in Latin; that no writers can be warranted in taking such liberties with the language, as to contradict its plainest rules for the sake of supporting a hypothesis; that these writers might, on their own principles and with equal propriety, contend, that the phrase, "I intend *having written*," is proper and grammatical; and that by admitting such violations of established grammatical distinctions, confusion would be introduced, the language would be disorganized, and the most eccentric systems of grammar might be advanced and plausibly supported.—In short, the phrase, "I intend *to have written*," appears to involve the following absurdity: "I intend to produce hereafter an action or event, which has been already completed."



He prepared them for this event, by sending to them proper information.

A person may be great or rich by chance; but cannot be wise or good, without taking pains for it.

Nothing could have made her so unhappy, as marrying a man who possessed such principles. Or—*the marrying of a man, &c.*

The changing of times and seasons, the removing and setting up of kings, belong to Providence alone. Or—*changing times and seasons, removing and setting up kings, &c.*

The middle station of life seems to be the most advantageously situated for *the* gaining of wisdom. Poverty turns our thoughts too much upon the supplying of our wants; and riches, upon enjoying our superfluities. Or—*for gaining wisdom—upon supplying our wants.*

Pliny, speaking of Cato the Censor's disapproving of the Grecian orators, expressed himself thus.

Propriety of pronunciation is the giving of that sound to every word, which the most polite usage of the language appropriates to it. Or—*is giving to every word that sound, &c.* Or—*consists in giving to every word that sound, &c.*

Not attending to this rule, is the cause of a very common error. Or—*want of attention to this rule, &c.*

This was in fact a converting of the deposit to his own use. Or—*in fact converting the deposit, &c.*

2. There will be no danger of their spoiling of their faces, or of their gaining of converts. Or—*no danger of spoiling their faces, or of gaining converts.* Or—*no danger that they will spoil their faces, or gain converts.*

For his avoiding of that precipice, he is indebted to his friend's care. Or—*For avoiding that precipice, &c.*

It was from our misunderstanding of the directions, that we lost our way. Or—*From misunderstanding the directions, we lost our way.*

In tracing his history, we discover little that is worthy of imitation.

By reading books written by the best authors, his mind became highly improved.

3. By too eager pursuit, he *ran* a great risk of being disappointed.

He had not long enjoyed repose, before he *began* to be weary of having nothing to do.

He was greatly heated, and *drank* with avidity.

Though his conduct was, in some respects, exceptionable, yet he *durst* not commit so great an offence, as that which was proposed to him.

A second deluge learning thus *o'er-ran* ;  
And the monks finish'd what the Goths *began*.

If some events had not *fallen* out very unexpectedly, I should have been present.

He would have *gone* with us, had he been invited.

He returned the goods which he had *stolen*, and made all the reparation in his power.

They have *chosen* the part of honour and virtue.

His vices have weakened his mind, and *broken* his health.

He had *mistaken* his true interest, and found himself *forsaken* by his former adherents.

The bread that has been *eaten* is soon *forgotten*.

No contentions have *arisen* amongst them, since their reconciliation.

The cloth had no seam, but was *woven* throughout.

The French language is *spoken* in every state in Europe.

His resolution was too strong to be *shaken* by slight opposition.

He was not much restrained afterwards, having *taken* improper liberties at first.

He has not yet *worn* off the rough manners, which he brought with him.

You who have *forsaken* your friends, are entitled to no confidence.

They who have *borne* a part in the labour, shall share the rewards.

When the rules have been wantonly *broken*, there can be no plea for favour.

He writes as the best authors would have *written*, had they *written* on the same subject.

He *heaped* up great riches, but *passed* his time miserably.

He *talked* and *stamped* with such vehemence, that he was suspected to be insane.

#### RULE XV.

Grammar, p. 186. Exercises, p. 73.

He was *not often* pleasing, because he was vain.

William acted *nobly*, though he was unsuccessful.

We may live *happily*, though our possessions are small.

From whence we may *likewise* date the period of this event.

It cannot *therefore* be impertinent or ridiculous to remonstrate.

He offered an apology, which *not* being admitted, he became submissive.

These things should *never* be separated.

Unless he have more government of himself, he will *always* be discontented.

No sovereign was *ever* so much beloved by the people.

He was determined to invite the king *back*, and to call his friends *together*.

A boy *so well* educated gives great hopes to his friends.

He found her *not only* employed, but *also* pleased and tranquil.

We *should always* prefer our duty to our pleasure.

It is impossible to be at work *continually*.

The heavenly bodies are *perpetually* in motion.

*Not* having known, or *not* having considered, the measures proposed, he failed of success.

My opinion was given on a *rather* cursory perusal of the book.

It is too common with mankind, to be *totally* engrossed, and overcome, by present events.

When the Romans were pressed with a foreign enemy, the women *voluntarily* contributed all their rings and jewels, to assist the government.

*The following sentences exemplify the notes and observations under RULE XV.*

1. They could not persuade him, though they were *ever* so eloquent.

If some persons' opportunities were *ever* so favourable, they would be too indolent to improve them.

2. He drew up a petition, *in which* he too freely represented his own merits.

His follies had reduced him to a situation *in which* he had much to fear, and nothing to hope.

It is reported that the prince will come *hither* to-morrow.

George is active; he walked *thither* in less than an hour.

*Whither* are you all going in such haste?

*Where* have they been since they left the city?

3. Charles left the seminary too early, *and from that time* he has made very little improvement. Or—*and has since made, &c.*

Nothing is better worth the *time and attention* of young persons, than the acquisition of knowledge and virtue.

## RULE XVI.

Grammar, p. 189. Exercises, p. 80.

Neither riches nor honours, nor *any* such perishing goods, can satisfy the desires of an immortal spirit.

Be honest, *and* take no shape or semblance of disguise.

We need not, *and* *we* do not, confine his operations to narrow limits.

I am resolved not to comply with the proposal, *either* at present, *or* at any other time.

There *cannot be any thing* more insignificant than vanity.

Nothing *ever* affected her so much as this misconduct of her child.

Do not interrupt me yourselves, nor let *any* one disturb my retirement. Or—*neither interrupt me yourselves, nor let any one, &c.*

These people do not judge wisely, nor take proper measures to effect their purpose.

The measure is so exceptionable, that we cannot by *any* means permit it.

I have received no information on the subject, *either* from him *or* from his friend.

*Neither* precept nor discipline is so forcible as example.

*Neither* the king nor the queen was at all deceived in the business.

## RULE XVII.

Grammar, p. 190. Exercises, p. 81.

We are all accountable creatures, each for *himself*.

They willingly, and of *themselves*, endeavoured to make up the difference.

He laid the suspicion upon somebody, I know not *upon whom*, in the company.

I hope it is not I *with whom* he is displeased.

To poor *us* there is not much hope remaining.

Does that boy know *to whom* he speaks? *To whom* does he offer such language?

It was not *with him* that they were so angry.

What concord can subsist between those who commit crimes, and *those* who abhor them?

The person *with whom* I travelled, has sold the horse *on* which he rode during our journey.

It is not *with me* he is engaged.

*From whom* did he receive that intelligence?

*The following examples are adapted to the notes and observations under RULE XVII.*

*Grammar, p. 190. Exercises, p. 81.*

1. To have no one *to whom* we heartily wish well, and *for whom* we are warmly concerned, is a deplorable state.

He is a friend *to whom* I am highly indebted.

2. On these occasions, the pronoun is governed by the preceding word, *and consequently agrees with it.*

They were refused entrance into the house, *and forcibly driven from it.*

3. We are often disappointed *in things*, which, before possession, promised much enjoyment.

I have frequently desired their company, but *have* always hitherto been disappointed *of* that pleasure.

4. She finds a difficulty *in* fixing her mind. Or—*She finds it difficult to fix her mind.*

Her sobriety is no derogation *from* her understanding.

There was no water, and he died *of* thirst.

We can fully confide *in* none but the truly good.

I have no occasion *for* his services.

Many have profited *by* good advice.

Many ridiculous practices have been brought *into* vogue.

The error was occasioned by compliance *with* earnest entreaty.

This is a principle in unison *with* our nature.

We should entertain no prejudices *against* simple and rustic persons.

They are at present resolved *on* doing their duty.  
Or—to do *their duty*.

That boy is known *by* the name of the Idler.

Though conformable *to* custom, it is not war-rantable.

This remark is founded *on* truth.

His parents think *of* him, and his improvements, with pleasure and hope.

His excuse was admitted by his master.

What went ye out to see?

There appears to have been a million *of* men brought into the field.

His present was accepted by his friends.

More than a thousand men were destroyed.

It is my request, that he will be particular, in speaking *on* the following points.

The Saxons reduced the greater part of Britain *under* their power.

He lives opposite *to* the Royal Exchange.

Their house is situated *on* the north-east side of the road.

The performance was approved by all who understood it.

He was accused *of* having acted unfairly.

She has an abhorrence *of* all deceitful conduct.

They were *at* some distance from home, when the accident happened.

His deportment was adapted *to* conciliate regard.

My father writes *to* me very frequently.

Their conduct was agreeable *to* their profession.

We went leisurely *up* stairs, and came hastily *down*. We shall write *above* stairs this forenoon, and *below* stairs in the afternoon.

The politeness of the world has the same resemblance *to* benevolence, that the shadow has *to* the substance.

He had a taste *for* such studies, and pursued them earnestly.

When we have had a true taste *of* the pleasures of virtue, we can have no relish *for* those of vice.

How happy is it to know how to live at times *with* one's self, to leave one's self *with* regret, to find one's self again with pleasure! The world is then less necessary *to* us.

Civility makes its way *with* every kind of persons. Or—*amongst all kinds of persons.*

5. I *went* to London, after having resided a year in France; and I now live *at* Islington.

They have just landed *at* Hull, and are going to Liverpool. They intend to reside some time *in* Ireland.

#### RULE XVIII.

Grammar, p. 194. Exercises, p. 84.

Professing regard, and *acting* differently, discover a base mind. Or—to *profess* regard, and to *act* differently, &c.

Did he not tell me his fault, and *entreat* me to forgive him?

My brother and *he* are tolerable grammarians.

If he *understands* the subject, and attends to it industriously, he can scarcely fail of success.

You and *we* enjoy many privileges.

If a man have a hundred sheep, and one of them *should go* astray, *will* he not leave the ninety and nine, and *go* into the mountains, and *seek* that which is gone astray?

She and *he* are very unhappily connected.

To be moderate in our views, and to *proceed* temperately in the pursuit of them, is the best way to ensure success.



Between him and *me* there is some disparity of years ; but none between him and *her*.

By forming themselves on fantastic models, and *ying* with one another in the reigning follies, the young begin with being ridiculous, and end with being vicious and immoral.

*The following sentences exemplify the notes and observations under RULE XVIII.*

Grammar, p. 195. Exercises, p. 84.

1. We have met with many disappointments ; and, if life continue, *we* shall probably meet with many more.

Rank may confer influence, but *it* will not necessarily produce virtue.

He does not want courage, but *he* is defective in sensibility.

These people have indeed acquired great riches, but *they* do not command esteem.

Our season of improvement is short ; and whether used or not, *it* will soon pass away.

He might have been happy, and *he* is now fully convinced of it.

Learning strengthens the mind ; and, if properly applied, *it* will improve our morals too.

#### RULE XIX.

Grammar, p. 196. Exercises, p. 85.

If he *acquire* riches, they will corrupt his mind and be useless to others.

Though he *urge* me yet more earnestly, I shall not comply, unless he *advance* more forcible reasons.

I shall walk in the fields to-day, unless it *rain*.

As the governess *was* present, the children behaved properly.

She disapproved the measure, because it *was* very improper.

Though he *is* high, he hath respect to the lowly.

Though he *was* her friend, he did not attempt to justify her conduct.

Whether he *improves* or not, I cannot determine.

Though the fact *is* extraordinary, it certainly did happen.

Remember what thou *wast*, and be humble.

O! that his heart *were* tender, and susceptible of the woes of others.

Shall then this verse to future age pretend,  
Thou *wast* my guide, philosopher, and friend?

*The examples which follow are suited to the notes and observations under RULE XIX.*

Grammar, p. 197. Exercises, p. 86.

1. Despise not any condition, lest it *happen* to be your own.

Let him that is sanguine, take heed lest he *miscarry*.

Take care that thou *break* not any of the established rules.

If he *do* but intimate his desire, it will be sufficient to produce obedience.

At the time of his return, if he *be* but expert in the business, he will find employment.

If he *does* but speak to display his abilities, he is unworthy of attention.

If he *is* but in health, I am content.

If he *do* promise, he will certainly perform.

Though he *does* praise her, it is only for her beauty.

If thou *do* not forgive, perhaps thou wilt not be forgiven.

If thou *dost* sincerely believe the truths of religion, act accordingly.

2. His confused behaviour made it reasonable to suppose that he *was* guilty.

He is so conscious of deserving the rebuke, that he *dares* not make any reply.

His apology was so plausible, that many befriended him, and thought he *was* innocent.

3. If one man *prefers* a life of industry, it is because he has an idea of comfort in wealth; if another prefers a life of gaiety, it is from a like idea concerning pleasure.

No one engages in that business, unless he *aims* at reputation, or hopes for some singular advantage.

Though the design *is* laudable, and is favourable to our interest, it will involve much anxiety and labour.

4. Unless he *learn* faster, he will be no scholar.

Though he *fall*, he shall not be utterly cast down.

On condition that he *come*, I will consent to stay.

However that affair *terminate*, my conduct will be unimpeachable. Or—*may terminate*.

If virtue *reward* us not so soon as we desire, the payment will be made with interest.

Till repentance *compose* his mind, he will be a stranger to peace.

Whether he *confess*, or not, the truth will certainly be discovered.

If thou *censure* uncharitably, thou wilt be entitled to no favour.

Though, at times, the ascent to the temple of virtue *appear* steep and craggy, be not discouraged. Persevere until thou *gain* the summit: there, all is order, beauty, and pleasure.

If Charlotte *desires* to gain esteem and love, she does not employ the proper means.

Unless the accountant *deceives* me, my estate is considerably improved.

Though self-government *produces* some uneasiness, it is light, when compared with the pain of vicious indulgence.

Whether he *thinks* as he speaks, time will discover.

If thou ~~desistest~~ uncharitably, thou deserve favour.

Though virtue ~~appears~~ severe, she is truly am

Though success is very doubtful, it is p  
that he *endeavour* to succeed. Or—he shoul  
*deavour*, &c.

5. If thou *hast* promised, be faithful to the  
gagement.

Though he *has* proved his right to submission  
is too generous to exact it.

Unless he *has* improved, he is unfit for the c

8. If thou *hadst* succeeded, perhaps thou wo  
not be the happier for it.

Unless thou *shalt* see the propriety of the mea  
we shall not desire thy support.

Though thou *wilt* not acknowledge, thou  
not deny the fact.

7. If thou *gavest* liberally, thou wilt recei  
liberal reward.

Though thou *didst* injure him, he harbours n  
sentment.

It would be well, if the report *were* only the  
representation of her enemies.

*Were* he ever so great and opulent, this cor  
would debase him.

*Were* I to enumerate all her virtues, it w  
look like flattery.

Though I *were* perfect, yet would I not pres

8. If thou *must* share in his labours, he than  
and do it cheerfully.

Unless thou *canst* fairly support the cause, g  
up honourably.

Though thou *mightst* have foreseen the da  
thou couldst not have avoided it.

If thou *couldst* convince him, he would no  
accordingly.

If thou *wouldst* improve in knowledge, be diligent.  
Unless thou *shouldst* make a timely retreat, the danger will be unavoidable.

I have laboured and wearied myself, that thou *mayst* be at ease.

He enlarged on those dangers, that thou *shouldst* avoid them.

9. Neither the cold *nor* the fervid, but characters uniformly warm, are formed for friendship.

They are both praise-worthy, and one is as deserving as the other. Or—and *equally* deserving.

He is not *so* diligent and learned as his brother.

I will *either* present it to him myself, or direct it to be given to him.

Neither despise *nor* oppose what thou dost not understand.

The house is not *so* commodious as we expected it would be.

I must, however, be so candid *as* to own that I have been mistaken.

There was something so amiable, and yet so piercing in his look, that it affected me at once with love and terror.

---

"I gain'd a son ;  
And such a son, that all men hail'd me happy."

The dog in the manger would *neither* eat the hay himself, nor suffer the ox to eat it.

So far as I am able to judge, the book is well written.

We should *either* faithfully perform the trust committed to us, or ingenuously relinquish the charge.

He is not *so* eminent, and *so* much esteemed, as he thinks himself to be.

The work is a dull performance ; and is capable of pleasing *neither* the understanding, nor the imagination.

There is no condition so secure, as *not* to ad  
of change.

This is an event, which nobody presumes up  
or is so sanguine as to hope for.

We are generally pleased with any little acco  
plishments *either* of body or of mind.

10. Be ready to succour such persons as ne  
thy assistance. Or—*those persons who need, &c*

The matter was no sooner proposed, *than* he  
vately withdrew to consider it.

He has too much sense and prudence to beco  
a dupe to such artifices.

It is not sufficient that our conduct, so far a  
respects others, appears to be unexceptionable.

The resolution was not the less fixed, *though*  
secret was as yet communicated to very few.

He opposed the most remarkable corruptions  
the church of Rome; *and, on this account*, his d  
trines were embraced by great numbers.

He gained nothing further by his speech, *than*  
he commended for his eloquence. Or—*nothing*  
*his speech but commendation for his eloquence.*

He has little more of the scholar *than* the nan

He has little of the scholar *but* the name. Or  
*besides the name.*

They had no sooner risen, *than* they applied the  
selves to their studies.

From no other institution, *than* the admirable o  
of juries, could so great a benefit be expected.

Those savage people seemed to have no other e  
ment *than* war. Or—*no element but that of war.*

Such men as act treacherously ought to be avo  
ed. Or—*The men who act treacherously, &c.*

Germany ran the same risk *that* Italy had done  
No errors are so trivial, *that* they do not deser

to be mended. Or ~~as not to deserve amend-~~  
ment\*

# RULE XX.

Grammar, p. 206. Exercises, p. 90.

In some respects, we have had as many advantages as *they*; but in the article of a good library, they have had a greater privilege than *we have had*.

The undertaking was much better executed by his brother than *by him*.

They are much greater gainers than *I am* by this unexpected event.

They know how to write as well as *he does*; but he is a much better grammarian than *they are*.

Though she is not so learned as *he is*, she is as much beloved and respected.

These people, though they possess more shining qualities, are not so proud as *he is*, nor so vain as *she*.

*The following examples are adapted to the notes and observations under RULE XX.*

Grammar, p. 206. Exercises, p. 91.

1. Who betrayed her companion? Not *I*.

Who revealed the secrets he ought to have concealed? Not *he*.

Who related falsehoods to screen herself, and to bring an odium upon others? Not *I*; it was *she*.

There is but one in fault, and that is *I*. Or—*myself*.

---

\* Some respectable grammarians suppose, that the word *as* is always a pronoun; and that, in every situation, it has the meaning of *it*, *that*, or *which*. They would, however, find it difficult to prove, that, in the following sentences, this word has the meaning of any one of those pronouns. "*As* to those persons, I must say, *as* it is due to them, that they were *as* disinterested *as* their opponents." "Love thy neighbour *as* thyself." "Forgive us our debts *as* we forgive our debtors." "And *as* Paul was long preaching, Eutychus sunk down." See the Grammar, *Stereotype* edition, pages 142, 143.

Whether he will be learned or not, must depend on his application.

Charles XII. of Sweden, than *whom* a more courageous person never lived, appears to have been destitute of the tender sensibilities of nature.

Salmasius (and a more learned man than *he* has seldom appeared) was not happy at the close of life.\*

# RULE XXI.

Grammar, p. 207. Exercises, p. 92.

I gladly shunned *him* who gladly fled from me.

And this is *that*, *which* men mean by distributive justice, and *which* is properly termed equity.

His honour, *his* interest, *his* religion, were all embarked in this undertaking.

When so good a man as Socrates fell a victim to the madness of the people, truth, and virtue, and religion, fell with him.

---

\* Some grammarians suppose that the words *than* and *but* are sometimes used as prepositions, and govern the objective case. They adopt this idea, from the difficulty, if not impossibility, as they conceive, of explaining many phrases, on any other principle. This plea of necessity appears, however, to be groundless. The principle of supplying the Ellipsis is, we think, sufficient to resolve every case, in which *than* or *but* occurs, without wresting these words from their true nature, and giving them the character of prepositions. In the Grammar, under Rule 20th, page 206, we have exhibited a number of examples, showing that the supply of the ellipsis sufficiently explains their construction. But as these may be deemed obvious cases, we shall select some, which appear to be more difficult in their development. The following are of this nature: "I saw nobody, but him;" "No person but he was present;" "More persons than they, saw the action;" "The secret was communicated to more men than him;" "This trade enriched some people more than them." All these sentences may be explained, on the principle of supplying the ellipsis, in the following manner. In the first, we might say, "I saw nobody, but *I saw* him;" or, "I saw nobody but him *I saw*;" in the second, "None was present, but he *was present*;" in the third, "More persons than they *were*, saw the action;" or, "More than *these persons were*, saw the action;" in the fourth, "The secret was communicated to more persons than *to him*;" in the fifth, "This trade enriched some people more than *it enriched* them."—The supply



Neither the fear of death, nor the hope of life, could make him submit to a dishonest action.

An elegant house and much costly furniture were; by this event, irrecoverably lost to the owner.

*The examples which follow, are suited to the notes and observations under RULE XXI.*

Grammar, p. 207. Exercises, p. 82.

1. These rules are addressed to none but the intelligent and attentive.

The gay and pleasing are, sometimes, the most insidious companions.

of the ellipsis certainly gives an uncouth appearance to these sentences: but this circumstance forms no solid objection to the truth of the principle for which we contend. Most of the idioms in a language could not be literally accounted for, but by very awkward modes of expression.

If the rule which has been recommended, effectually answers the purpose of ascertaining the cases of nouns and pronouns, in connexion with the words *than* and *but*, why should we have recourse to the useless expedient of changing these words into other parts of speech; especially when this expedient would often produce ambiguity, and lead into error? That it would have this effect, might be shown in numerous instances. One, however, will be sufficient. "If we use the word *than*, as a preposition, we should say, 'I love her better than him,' whether it be meant, 'I love her better than I love him,' or, 'I love her better than he does.' By using the word, as a conjunction, the ambiguity is prevented. For, if the former sentiment is implied, we say, 'I love her better than him;' that is, 'than I love him;' if the latter, we say, 'I love her better than he,' that is, 'than he loves her.'"

If it should be said, that *but* and *than* may be properly supplied by the prepositions *except* and *besides*, and that therefore the substitution of the latter for the former must be allowable; we reply, that in numerous instances, these words cannot be properly substituted for each other. But if this could be universally done, it might still be said, that equivalence of meaning, by no means implies identity of grammatical construction. This, we think, has been fully proved at page 72, of the Grammar; the *twelfth*, or any subsequent edition.

From what has been advanced on this subject, the following rule may be laid down. "When the pronoun following *but* or *than*, has exactly the same bearing and relation as the preceding noun or pronoun has, with regard to other parts of the sentence, it must have the same grammatical construction." By applying this rule to the various examples already exhibited, the reader will, we doubt not, perceive its propriety and use.

Old age will prove a joyless and dreary season, if we arrive at it with an unimproved, or a corrupted mind.

The more I see of his conduct, *the better* I like him.

It is not only the duty, but *the* interest of young persons, to be studious and diligent.

2. These counsels were the dictates of virtue, and of true honour.

Avarice and cunning may acquire an estate; but *they* cannot gain friends.

A taste for useful knowledge, will provide for us a great and noble entertainment, when *other entertainments* leave us.

That the student may be still further assisted, in his endeavours to discover the true grammatical construction of a noun or pronoun following *but* or *than*, it may not be improper to observe, that the 18th Rule of Syntax may be considered as subsidiary to the preceding rule, and to the principle of supplying the ellipsis. Thus, in the expression, "I saw nobody but him," *nobody* is in the objective case, governed by the verb *saw*; and *him* is in the same case, because conjunctions, according to Rule the 18th, connect the same cases of nouns and pronouns. In the phrase, "Nobody but he was present," *he* is in the nominative case, because it is connected by the conjunction *but* with the noun *nobody*, which is in the nominative. The other sentences, in which the conjunction *than* is used, may be construed in the same manner.

If the 18th Rule of Syntax should not appear to apply to every example which has been produced in this discussion, nor to others which might be adduced; it will be found, on strict examination, that the supposed exceptions are, in fact, sentences which do not come within the reason and limitation of the rule. Thus, in the sentence, "I have a greater respect for them than he," the pronoun *he* is connected by the conjunction *than* with the pronoun *them*: and yet they are not put in the same case; because they have not the same bearing and relation, with regard to the rest of the sentence; which is requisite according to Rule 18th and its explanatory note. See the Grammar, page 194 of the *Stereotype* edition.

The two latter rules are founded on the principle of supplying the ellipsis, and are intimately connected with it: they in fact derive all their authority from that principle. They may, however, be of use to the student, by presenting the subject in different points of view; some of them may strike his attention, more than others, and lead him to a full development of the subject.

Without firmness, nothing that is great can be undertaken ; *nothing* that is difficult or hazardous, can be accomplished.

The anxious man is the votary of riches ; the negligent *man, that* of pleasure.

3. His crimes had brought him into extreme distress, and perplexity.

He has an affectionate brother and sister ; and they live in great harmony.

We must guard against too great severity, and *too great* facility of manners.

We should often recollect what the wisest men have said and written, concerning human happiness, and *human* vanity.

That species of commerce will produce great gain, or *great* loss.

Many days and even *many* weeks pass away unimproved.

This wonderful action struck the beholders with *exceedingly great* astonishment. Or—*with very great, &c.*

The people of this country possess a healthful climate, and *a fruitful* soil.

They enjoy also a free constitution, and *excellent* laws.

4. His reputation and estate were both lost by gaming.

This intelligence excited not only our hopes, but *our* fears too.

His conduct is not scandalous ; and *this* is the best *that* can be said of it.

This was the person whom calumny had greatly abused, and *who* sustained the injustice with singular patience.

He discovered some qualities in the youth, of a disagreeable nature, and *which* to him were wholly unaccountable.

The captain had several men *who* died in his ship, of the scurvy.

He is not only sensible and learned, but *he* is religious too.

The Chinese language contains an immense number of words; and *he* who would learn them, must possess a great memory.

By presumption and vanity, we provoke enmity, and incur contempt.

In the circumstances, *in which* I was at that time, my troubles pressed heavily upon me.

He has destroyed his constitution, by the very same errors *by which* so many have been destroyed. Or—~~same errors that have destroyed so many.~~

5. He is temperate, disinterested, and benevolent; an ornament to his family, and a credit to his profession.

Genuine virtue supposes our benevolence to be strengthened, and confirmed by principle.

Perseverance in laudable pursuits, will reward all our toils, and produce effects beyond our calculation.

It is happy for us, when we can calmly and deliberately look back on the past, and anticipate the future.

The sacrifices of virtue will not only be rewarded hereafter, but *they will be* recompensed even in this life.

All those *who were* possessed of any office, resigned their former commission. Or—*All who were possessed, &c.*

If young persons were determined to conduct themselves by the rules of virtue, not only would they escape innumerable dangers, but *they would* command respect from the licentious themselves.

Charles was a man of learning, knowledge, and

benevolence ; and what is still more, *he was* a true Christian.\*

6. The temper of him who is always in the bustle of the world, will often be ruffled and disturbed. .

We often commend, as well as censure imprudently.

How a seed grows up into a tree, and *how* the mind acts upon the body, are mysteries which we cannot explain.

Verily, there is a reward for the righteous ! *Verily* there is a God that judgeth in the earth !

7. Changes are almost continually taking place, in men and manners, in opinions and customs, in private fortunes and *in* public conduct.

Averse either to contradict or *to* blame, the too complaisant man goes along with the manners that prevail.

By this habitual indelicacy, the virgins smiled at what they blushed *at* before.

They are now reconciled to what they could not formerly be prompted *to* by any considerations.

Censure is the tax which a man pays *to* the public for being eminent.

Reflect on the state of human life, and *on* the society of men, as mixed with good and evil.

8. In all stations and conditions, the important relations take place, of masters and servants, husbands and wives, parents and children, brothers and friends, citizens and subjects.

Destitute of principle, he regarded neither his family, his friends, nor his reputation.

---

\* The auxiliary verbs are often very properly omitted before the principal verb : as " I have seen and heard him frequently ;" not " *have* heard ;" " He will lose his estate, and incur reproach ;" not " *will* incur." But when any thing is emphatically expressed, or when opposition is denoted, this ellipsis should be avoided : " I have seen, and I have heard him too ;" " He was admired, but he was not beloved."

Religious persons are often unjustly represented as persons of romantic character, *and of visionary notions*; unacquainted with the world, *and unfit to live in it.*

No rank, *nor station, no dignity of birth, nor any possessions,* exempt men from contributing their share to public utility.

9. Oh, my father! my friend! how great has been my ingratitude!

Oh, Piety! Oh Virtue! how insensible have I been to your charms!

10. That is a property *which* most men have, or *which* at least *they* may attain.

Why do ye that, which *it* is not lawful to do on the sabbath days? Or—to do *which is not lawful, &c.*

The showbread, which *it* is not lawful to eat, but for the priests alone. Or—to eat *which is not lawful, but, &c.*

Most, if not all, of the royal family, had quitted the place.

By these happy labours, they who sow, and *they who* reap, will rejoice together.

#### RULE XXII.

Grammar, p. 212. Exercises, p. 96.

*The work has received several alterations and additions.*

The first proposal was *inferior to the second, and essentially different from it.*

He is more bold and active *than his companion,* but not so wise and studious.

Thou hearest the sound of the wind, but thou canst not tell whence it cometh, *nor whither it goeth.*

Neither has he, *nor have any other persons,* suspected so much dissimulation.

The court of France, or *that of England,* was to have been the umpire.

In the reign of Henry II. all foreign commodities were *plentiful* in England. Or—In the reign, &c. *there was plenty of, &c.*

There is no talent *more* useful towards success in business, or which puts men more out of the reach of accidents, than that quality generally possessed by persons of cool temper, and *which* is, in common language, called discretion. Or—no talent *so* useful, &c. *or which puts men so much out of the reach, &c. as that quality, &c.*

The first project was to shorten discourse, by *reducing polysyllables to words of one syllable.*

I shall do all I can, to persuade others to take the same measures for their cure, which I have *taken.*

The greatest masters of critical learning differ *among themselves.* Or—*do not always harmonize.*

Micaiah said, “If thou return in peace, then the Lord hath not spoken by me.”

I do not suppose, that we Britons want genius more than our neighbours.

The deaf man, whose ears were opened, and *whose* tongue *was* loosened, doubtless glorified the great Physician.

Groves, fields, and meadows, are, at any season of the year, pleasant to look upon; but never so much so as in the opening of the spring. Or—*but never so agreeable as in the opening of the spring.*

The multitude rebuked them, *that* they should hold their peace. Or—*that they might be silent.*

The intentions of some of these philosophers, nay, of many, might *have been,* and probably were good.

The wonderful civilities which have passed between the nation of authors, and that of readers, are an unanswerable argument, of a very refined age.

It was an unsuccessful undertaking; *the failure of which is, however,* no objection at all to an enterprise so well concerted.

The reward is his due, and it has already *been,*

or it will hereafter be, given to him. Or—*already been given to him, or it will be hereafter bestowed.*

By intercourse with wise and experienced persons, who know the world, we may improve a private and retired education, and *rub off its rust.*

Sincerity is as valuable as knowledge, and even more valuable.

No person was ever so perplexed as he has been to-day, or sustained such mortifications.

The Romans gave, not only the freedom of the city, but capacity for employments, to the inhabitants of several towns in Gaul, Spain, and Germany.

Such writers have no standard on which to form themselves, except what chances to be fashionable and popular. Or—*have no other standard, &c. than that which chances, &c.*

Whatever we do secretly, shall be displayed in the clearest light.

To the happiness of possessing a person of so uncommon merit, Boethius soon joined the satisfaction of obtaining the highest honour his country could bestow. Or—*joined that of obtaining, &c.*



## CHAP. II.

*Containing corrections of the false Syntax, promiscuously disposed.*

See Exercises, p. 93.

### SECTION I.

THOUGH great have been his disobedience and folly, yet if he sincerely acknowledge his misconduct, he will be forgiven.

On these causes depends all the happiness or misery, which exists among men.



The property of James, I mean his books and furniture, *was* wholly destroyed.

This prodigy of learning, this scholar, critic, and antiquarian, *was* entirely destitute of breeding and civility.

That writer has given an account of the manner in which Christianity *was* formerly propagated among the heathens.

We adore the Divine Being, *him* who is from eternity to eternity.

Thou, Lord, who *hast* permitted affliction to come upon us, *wilt* deliver us from it, in due time.

In this place, there *was* not only security, but an abundance of provisions.

By these attainments, the master *is* honoured, and the scholars *are* encouraged.

The sea appeared to be agitated more than *usual*.  
Or—*unusually agitated*.

Not one in fifty, of those who call themselves deists, *understands* the nature of the religion *which* he rejects.

Virtue and mutual confidence *are* the soul of friendship. Where these are wanting, disgust or hatred often *follows* little differences.

Time and chance *happen* to all men; but every person *does* not consider who *governs* those powerful causes.

The active mind of man *seldom* or never rests satisfied with *its* present condition, how *prosperous* soever *it may be*.

Habits must be acquired of temperance and self-denial, that we may be able to resist pleasure, and to endure pain, when either of them *interferes* with our duty.

The error of resting wholly on faith, or *wholly* on works, is one of those seductions which most easily *mislead* men; under the semblance of piety, on the one hand, and of virtue on the other.

It was no exaggerated tale; for she was really in

that sad condition in which her friend had represented her.

- An army *presents* a painful sight to a feeling mind.

The enemies *whom* we have most to fear, are those of our own hearts.

Thou art the Messiah, the Son of God, who was to come into the world, and *who has* been so long promised and desired.

*Thomas's* disposition is better than his *brother's*; (or *than that of his brother*;) and he appears to be the happier man: but some degree of trouble is all *men's* portion.

Though remorse *sometimes* sleeps during prosperity, it will *surely* awake in adversity.

It is an invariable law of our present condition, that every pleasure *which* is pursued to excess, *converts itself* into poison.

If a man *bring* into the solitary retreat of age, a vacant, an unimproved mind, in which no knowledge dawns, no ideas rise, and which *supplies him with* nothing to feed upon within *himself*, many a heavy and comfortless day he must necessarily pass.

I cannot yield to *so* dishonourable conduct, *either* at the present moment of difficulty, or under *any* circumstance whatever.

Themistocles concealed the enterprises of Pausanias, *either because he thought* it base to betray the secrets trusted to his confidence, or *because he imagined* it impossible for *schemes so* dangerous and ill-concerted, to take effect.

Pericles gained such an ascendant over the minds of the Athenians, that *it may* be said, *he attained* monarchical power in Athens.

Christ *applauded* the liberality of the poor widow, *whom he saw* casting her two mites *into* the treasury.

A multiplicity of little kind offices, in persons frequently conversant with each other, *are* the bands of society and friendship.

To do good to them that hate us, and, on no occasion, to seek revenge, *are the duties* of a Christian.

If a man *professes* a regard for the duties of religion, and *neglects those* of morality, that man's religion is *vain*.

Affluence *may* give us respect, in the eyes of the vulgar, but *it will not* recommend us to the wise and good.

The polite, accomplished libertine, is miserable amidst all his pleasures: the rude inhabitant of Lapland is happier than *he is*.

The cheerful and gay, when warmed by pleasure and mirth, lose that sobriety and self-denial, which *are essential* to the support of virtue.

## SECTION 2.

Exercises, p. 100.

THERE *was*, in the metropolis, much to amuse them, as well as many things to excite disgust.

How much *are* real virtue and merit exposed to suffer the hardships of a stormy life!

This is one of the duties which *require* peculiar circumspection.

*A higher degree of* happiness than that *which* I have described, seldom falls to the lot of mortals.

There are principles in man, which ever have *inclined* and *which* ever will incline him to offend.

Whence *has arisen* so great a variety of opinions and tenets in religion?

Its stature is less than that of a man; but its strength and agility *are* much greater.

*Them* that honour me, I will honour.

He *summons* me to attend, and I must *summon* the others.

Then did the officer lay hold of him, and *execute* him immediately. Or—*The officer then laid hold of him, and executed him immediately.*

Who is that person whom I saw you introduce, and present to the duke?

I offer observations *which* a long and chequered pilgrimage *has* enabled me to make on man.

Every church and sect of people, *has* a set of opinions peculiar to *itself*.

*Mayst* thou as well as *I*, be meek, patient, and forgiving.

These men were under high obligations to *adhere* to their friend in every situation of life.

After I *had* visited Europe, I returned to America.

Their example, their influence, their fortune, every talent they possess, *dispense* blessings on all around them.

When a string of such sentences *occurs*, the effect is disagreeable.

I *was* lately *at* Gibraltar, and *saw* the commander in chief.

Propriety of pronunciation *consists in* giving to every word *that* sound, which the *most polite* usage of the language appropriates to it.

The book is printed very *neatly*, and on *fine* *noven* paper.

*Many of the fables* of the ancients, are highly instructive.

He resembles one of those solitary animals, that *have* been forced from *their forests*, to gratify human curiosity.

There *neither is*, nor ought to be, such a thing as constructive treason.

He is a *new-created* knight, and his dignity *sits* *awkwardly* on him. Or—a *newly-created knight*, &c.

Hatred or revenge *deserves* censure wherever it is found to exist.

If you please to employ your thoughts on that subject, you *will* easily conceive our miserable condition.

His speech contains one of the grossest and most infamous calumnies that ever were uttered.

Too great a variety of studies, dissipates and weakens the mind.

Each of those two authors has his merit.

James was resolved not to indulge himself in so cruel an amusement.

The want of attention to this rule, is the source of a very common error. Or—Want of attention, &c.

Calumny and detraction are sparks, which, if you do not blow them, will go out of themselves.

Clelia is a vain woman, who, if we do not flatter her, will be disgusted.

That celebrated work had been nearly ten years published, before its importance was at all understood.

Ambition is insatiable: it will make any sacrifices to attain its objects.

A great mass of rocks thrown together by the hand of nature, with wildness and confusion, strikes the mind with more grandeur, than if the parts had been adjusted to one another with the most accurate symmetry.

### SECTION 3.

Exercises, p. 102.

He showed a spirit of forgiveness, and a magnanimity, that do honour to human nature.

Them that honour me, I will honour; and they that despise me, shall be lightly esteemed.

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,  
Lie in three words, health, peace, and competence.

Having thus begun to throw off the restraints of reason, he was soon hurried into deplorable excesses.

These arts have enlightened many minds; and they

will enlighten every person who shall attentive study them.

When we succeed in our plans, *it is not always* to be attributed to ourselves; the aid of others often *promotes* the end, and claims our acknowledgmen

Their intentions were good; but wanting prudence, they *missed* the mark at which they aimed

I have not *consented*, nor shall I consent to a proposal so unjust.

We have subjected ourselves to much expense that thou *mayst* be well educated.

This treaty was made at *the castle of* earl Morton the Governor.

Be especially careful, that thou *give* no offence to the aged or helpless.

The business was no sooner opened, *than* it was cordially acquiesced in.

On account of his general conduct, he deserves punishment as much as his companion, *and indeed deserved it more*. He left a son of a singular character, and *who* behaved so ill, that he was put in prison.

If he *do* but approve my endeavours, it will be an ample reward.

*I hope you will do me the favour, to accept a copy of "A view of the manufactories, in the West Riding of Yorkshire."*

I *had* intended to write the letter, before he urged me to it; and, therefore, he has not all the merit of it.

All the power of ridicule, aided by the desertion of friends, and the diminution of his estate, *was* unable to shake his principles.

In his conduct was treachery, and in his words mere faithless professions.

Though the measure *is* mysterious, it is worth of attention.

Be solicitous to aid such deserving persons as appear to be destitute of friends.

Ignorance, or the want of light, produces sensuality, covetousness, and those violent contests with others about trifles, which occasion so much misery and so many crimes in the world.

He will one day reap the reward of his labour, if he be diligent and attentive. Till that period come, let him be contented and patient.

To the resolutions which we have once, upon due consideration, adopted as rules of conduct, let us firmly adhere.

He has little more of the great man than the title.

Though he were my superior in knowledge, he would not thence have a right to impose his sentiments.

That picture of the emperor, is a very exact resemblance of him.

How happy are the virtuous who can rest under the protection of that powerful arm, which made the earth and the heavens!

Prosperity and adversity may be equally improved: both the one and the other proceed from the same author.

He acted conformably to his instructions, and cannot justly be censured.

The orators did not forget to enlarge on so popular a subject.

The language of Divine Providence to every human agent, is, "Hitherto shalt thou come, and no farther."

Idle persons imagine, that how deficient soever they may be in point of duty, they at least consult their own satisfaction.

Good as the cause is, it is one from which numbers have deserted.

The man is prudent who speaks little.

## SECTION 4.

Exercises, p. 105.

He acted *independently* of foreign assistance.

Every thing that we here enjoy, *changes, decays, and comes* to an end. All *floats* on the surface of *that* river, which, *with swift current*, is running *towards* a boundless ocean.

The winter has not been *so severe* as we expected it to *be*. Or—*expected it would be*.

Temperance, more than medicines, is the proper means of curing many diseases.

They understand the practical part better than *he does*, but he is much better acquainted with the theory than *they are*.

When we have once drawn the line, *with intelligence and precision*, between duty and sin, *that* line we ought on no occasion to transgress.

*They who are* distinguished by extraordinary talents, have extraordinary duties to perform.

No person could speak *more strongly* on this subject, or behave *more nobly*, than our young advocate for the cause of toleration.

His conduct was so provoking, that many will condemn him, and few will pity him.

The *people's* happiness is the *statesman's* honour.

We are in a perilous situation. On *the one* side, and *on the other*, dangers meet us; and *either extreme will* be pernicious to virtue.

Several pictures of the Sardinian king's were transmitted to France. Or—*Several of the Sardinian king's pictures, &c.* Or—*Several pictures belonging to the king of Sardinia, &c.*

When I last saw him, he *was* grown considerably.

If we consult *either* the improvement of *the* mind, or the health of *the* body, it is well known *that* exercise is the great instrument of promoting both.

If it were *they* who acted so ungratefully, they are doubly in fault. Or—*If they acted, &c.*



Whether virtue *promote* our interest or *not*, we must adhere to her dictates.

We should be studious to avoid too much indulgence, as well as *too much* restraint, in our management of children.

No human happiness is so *great*, as not to contain some imperfection. Or—as to contain no imperfection.

His father cannot hope for this success, unless his son *give* better proofs of genius, or *apply* himself with indefatigable labour.

The house framed a remonstrance, in which they spoke with great freedom of the king's prerogative.

The conduct which has been mentioned, is one of those artifices, which *most easily seduce* men under the appearance of benevolence.

This is the person to whom we are so much obliged, and whom we expected to see, when the favour was conferred.

He is a person of great property, but he does not possess the esteem of his neighbours.

They were solicitous to ingratiate themselves with those, whom it was dishonourable to favour.

The great diversity which takes place among men, is not owing to a distinction that nature has made in their original powers, so much as to the superior diligence, with which some have improved these powers beyond others.

While we are unoccupied by what is good, evil is continually at hand.

There is not a creature that moves, nor a vegetable that grows, but which, when minutely examined, furnishes materials for pious admiration.

What can be the reason of the committee's having delayed this business? Or—What can be the committee's reason for having delayed this business?

I know not whether Charles was the author, but I understood it to be him.

A good and well-cultivated mind, is *greatly* preferable *to* rank or riches.

*When* charity to the poor is governed by knowledge and prudence, *every one* admits it to be a virtue.

His greatest concern, and highest enjoyment, *was* to be approved in the sight of his Creator.

Let us not set our hearts on *so* mutable, *so* unsatisfying a world.

## SECTION 5.

Exercises, p. 107.

SHALL you attain success, without that preparation, and escape dangers without that precaution, which *are* required of others?

When we see bad men honoured and prosperous in the world, it is some discouragement to virtue.

The furniture *was* all purchased at Wentworth's the joiner.

Every member of the body; every bone, joint, and muscle, *lies* exposed to many disorders; and the greatest prudence or precaution, or the deepest skill of the physician, *is* not sufficient to prevent them.

It is *rightly* said that though faith *justifies* us, yet works must justify our faith.

If an academy *be* established for the cultivation of our language, let *the members* of it stop the license of translators; whose idleness and ignorance, if *they* be suffered to proceed, will reduce us to babble a dialect of French.

It is of great consequence that a teacher *should* firmly *believe*, both the truth and the importance of those principles which he inculcates on others; and *not only* that he *should* speculatively *believe* them, but *have* a lively and serious feeling of them.

It is not the uttering, or the hearing of certain words, that *constitutes* the worship of the Almighty. It is the heart that praises, or prays. If the heart *accompanies* not the words that are spoken, we offer *the sacrifice* of fools.

Neither flatter *nor* condemn the rich or the great.

He has travelled much, and passed through many stormy seas, and *over extensive tracts of land*.

You must be sensible that there is, and can be no other person *than myself*, who could give the information desired. Or—*no person but myself, &c.*

To be patient, resigned, and thankful, under afflictions and disappointments, *demonstrates* genuine piety.

Alvarez was a man of corrupt principles, and detestable conduct; and what is still worse, *he* gloried in his shame.

As soon as the sense of a Supreme Being is lost, the great check is taken off, which *keeps* under restraint the passions of men. Mean desires, and low pleasures, *take* place of the greater and nobler sentiments which reason and religion *inspire*.

We should be careful not to follow the example of many persons, *who* censure the opinions, manners, and customs of others, merely because they are foreign to *them*.

Steady application, as well as genius and abilities, is necessary to produce eminence.

There *are*, in that seminary, several students, *who* are considerably skilled in mathematical knowledge.

If Providence *clothes* the grass of the field, and shelters and adorns the flowers that every where grow wild amongst it, will he not *much more* clothe and protect his servants and children?

We are too often hurried *by* the violence of passion, or *ensnared by* the allurements of pleasure.

High hopes, and florid views, *are* great enemies to tranquillity.

Year after year *steals* something from us; till the decaying fabric *totter* of itself, and *stumble* at length into dust. Or—*shall totter, &c.*

*I had* intended to *finish* the letter before the beater called, that he might not *be* detained; but *I* was prevented by company.

George is the most learned and accomplished all the students that belong to the seminary.

This excellent and well-written treatise, with others that might be mentioned, was the foundation of his love of study.

There can be no doubt that the pleasures of the mind excel those of sense.

## SECTION 6.

Exercises, p. 109.

THE grand temple consisted of one great edifice and several smaller ones.

Many would gladly exchange their honour, beauty, and riches, for that more quiet and humble station, with which you are now dissatisfied.

Though the scene was a very affecting one, Lou showed little emotion on the occasion.

The climate of England is not so pleasant as that of France, Spain, or Italy.

Much of the good and evil that happen to us in this world, is owing to apparently undesigned and fortuitous events: but it is the Supreme Being who secretly directs and regulates all things.

To despise others on account of their poverty, to value ourselves for our wealth, is a disposition highly culpable.

This task was the more easily performed, from the cheerfulness with which he engaged in it.

She lamented the unhappy fate of Lucretia, whose name seemed to her another word for chastity.

He has not yet cast off all regard for decency; and this is the most that can be advanced in his favor.

The girls' school was formerly better conducted than the boys'. Or—than that of the boys.

The loss of his much-loved friend, and the disappointments he has met with, have occasioned the derangement of his mental powers.

The concourse of people was so great, that it passed with difficulty.

All the women, children, and treasure, *that* remained in the city, fell under the victor's power.

They have already made great progress in their studies, and, if attention and diligence *continue*, they will soon fulfil the expectations of their friends.

His propensity to this vice, against every principle of interest and honour, *is amazing*.

This kind of vice, though it *inhabits* the upper circles of life, is not less pernicious, than *that which* we meet with amongst the lowest of men.

He acted *agreeably* to the dictates of prudence, though he *was* in a situation *exceedingly* delicate.

If I had known the distress of my friend, it would *have been* my duty to *relieve* him; and it would always have yielded me pleasure to *have granted* him that relief.

They admired *the candour and uprightness* of the countryman, as they called him.

The set of *new* curtains did not correspond to the pair of *old* blinds.

The tutor commends him for being more studious than any other *pupil* of the school. —Or—for being *the most studious pupil* of the school.

Two principles in human nature reign;  
Self-love to urge, and reason to restrain:  
Nor *this* a good, nor *that* a bad we call;  
Each works its end, to move or govern all.

Temperance and exercise, *how little soever* they may be regarded, are the best means of preserving health.

He has greatly blessed me; yes, even *me*, who, loaded with kindness, *have* not been sufficiently grateful.

No persons feel *so much* the distresses of others, as *they who have experienced* distress themselves.

## SECTION 7.

Exercises, p. 110.

Constantinople was the point, in which *were* concentrated the learning and science of the world.

Disgrace not your station, by that grossness of sensuality, that levity of dissipation, or that insolence of rank, which *bespeaks* a little mind.

A circle, a square, a triangle, or a hexagon, *pleases* the eye by *its* regularity, as a beautiful figure.

His conduct was equally unjust and dishonourable. Or—*was as unjust as it was dishonourable.*

Though, at first, he *began* to defend himself, yet, when the proofs appeared against him, he *durst* not any longer contend.

Many persons will not believe *that* they are *influenced* by prejudices. Or—*many persons believe that they are free from prejudices.*

The pleasure or pain of one passion, *differs* from *that* of another.

The rise and fall of the tides, in this place, *make* a difference of about twelve feet.

Five and seven make twelve, and one *make* thirteen.

He did not know *whom* to suspect.

I *intended* yesterday to walk out, but I *was* again disappointed.

The court of Spain, *which* gave the order, *was* not aware of the consequence.

If the acquisitions *which* he has made, and *which* have qualified him to be a useful member of society, should *be* misapplied, he will be highly culpable.

There was much *spoken* and *written* on each side of the question; but I have *chosen* to suspend my decision.

*Were* there no bad men in the world, to vex and distress the good, *these* might appear in the light of harmless innocence; but *they* could have no opportunity of displaying fidelity, magnanimity, patience, and fortitude.

The most ignorant and savage tribes of men, when they looked round on the earth, and the heavens, could not avoid ascribing their origin to some invisible, designing cause, and *feeling* a propensity to adore their Creator.

Let us not forget, that something more than gentleness and modesty, than complacency of temper and affability of manners, is requisite to form a worthy man, or a true Christian.

One of the first, and the most common *extremes* in moral conduct, is *that of* placing all virtue *either* in justice, *on the one hand*, or in generosity, *on the other*.

It is an inflexible regard to principle, which has ever marked the characters of *those who have eminently distinguished* themselves in public life ; who *have* patronised the cause of justice against powerful oppressors ; *who*, in critical times, have supported the falling rights and liberties of men ; and *have* reflected honour on their nation and country.

When it is with regard to trifles, that diversity or contrariety of opinions *shows itself*, it is childish in the last degree, if this *become* the ground of estranged affection. When, from such a cause, there *arises* any breach of friendship, human weakness is discovered in a mortifying light. In matters of serious moment, the sentiments of the best and worthiest *may* vary from *those* of their friends, according as their lines of life diverge, or as their temper, and habits of thought, *present* objects under different points of view. But *by* candid and liberal minds, unity of affection *will* still be preserved.

Desires and wishes are the first *springs* of action. When they become exorbitant, the whole character is *likely* to be tainted. If we suffer our *fancy* to create to *itself* worlds of ideal happiness ; if we feed our imagination with plans of opulence and splendour ; if we fix to our wishes certain stages of high

advancement, or certain degrees of uncommon reputation, as the sole *stations* of felicity ; the assured consequence *will* be, that we *shall* become unhappy in our present state ; unfit for acting the part, and discharging the duties that belong to it ; we shall discompose the peace and order of our minds, and shall foment many hurtful passions.

Maria always appears *amiable*. She never speaks *severely* or *contemptuously*.



## PART IV.

### PUNCTUATION.



#### CHAP. I.

*Containing applications of the Comma, disposed under the particular Rules.*

Grammar, p. 257. Exercises, p. 114.

---

#### RULE I.

THE tear of repentance brings its own relief.

Manhood is disgraced by the consequences of neglected youth.

Idleness is the great fomentor of all corruptions in the human heart.

It is honourable to be a friend to the unfortunate.

All finery is a sign of littleness.

Slovenliness and indelicacy of character commonly go hand in hand.

The friend of order has made half his way to virtue.

Too many of the pretended friendships of youth, are mere combinations in pleasure.

The indulgence of harsh dispositions, is the introduction to future misery.

The intermixture of evil in human society, serves to exercise the suffering graces and virtues of the good.

## RULE II.

Grammar, p. 258. Exercises, p. 114.

Gentleness is, in truth, the great avenue to mutual enjoyment.

Charity, like the sun, brightens all its objects.

The tutor, by instruction and discipline, lays the foundation of the pupil's future honour.

Trials, in this stage of being, are the lot of man.

No assumed behaviour can always hide the real character.

The best men often experience disappointments.

Advice should be seasonably administered.

## RULE III.

Self-conceit, presumption, and obstinacy, blast the prospect of many a youth.

In our health, life, possessions, connexions, pleasures, there are causes of decay imperceptibly working.

Discomposed thoughts, agitated passions, and a ruffled temper, poison every pleasure of life.

Vicissitudes of good and evil, of trials and consolations, fill up the life of man.

Health and peace, a moderate fortune; and a few friends, sum up all the undoubted articles of temporal felicity.

We have no reason to complain of the lot of man, or of the world's mutability.

## RULE IV.

Grammar, p. 259. Exercises, p. 115.

An idle, trifling society, is near akin to such as is corrupting.

Conscious guilt renders us mean-spirited, timorous, and base.

An upright mind will never be at a loss to discern

what is just and true, lovely, honest, and of good report.

The vicious man is often looking round him, with anxious and fearful circumspection.

True friendship will, at all times, avoid a careless or rough behaviour.

Time brings a gentle and powerful opiate to all misfortunes.

#### RULE V.

Grammar, p. 260. Exercises, p. 116.

The man of virtue and honour will be trusted, relied upon, and esteemed.

Deliberate slowly, execute promptly.

A true friend unbosoms freely, advises justly, assists readily, adventures boldly, takes all patiently, defends resolutely, and continues a friend unchangeably.

Sensuality contaminates the body, depresses the understanding, deadens the moral feelings of the heart, and degrades man from his rank in the creation.

Idleness brings forward and nourishes many bad passions.

We must stand or fall by our own conduct and character.

The man of order catches and arrests the hours as they fly.

The great business of life is, to be employed in doing justice, loving mercy, and walking humbly with our Creator.

#### RULE VI.

Grammar, p. 260. Exercises, p. 116.

This unhappy person had often been seriously, affectionately admonished, but in vain.

To live soberly, righteously, and piously, comprehends the whole of our duty.

When thy friend is calumniated, openly and boldly espouse his cause.

Benefits should be long and gratefully remembered.

#### RULE VII.

True gentleness is native feeling, heightened and improved by principle.

The path of piety and virtue, pursued with a firm and constant spirit, will assuredly lead to happiness.

Human affairs are in continual motion and fluctuation, altering their appearance every moment, and passing into some new forms.

What can be said to alarm those of their danger, who, intoxicated with pleasures, become giddy and insolent; who, flattered by the allusions of prosperity, make light of every serious admonition, which their friends, and the changes of the world, give them?

#### RULE VIII.

*Grammar, p. 260. Exercises, p. 117.*

If, from any internal cause, a man's peace of mind be disturbed, in vain we load him with riches or honours.

Gentleness delights, above all things, to alleviate distress; and, if it cannot dry up the falling tear, to sooth at least the grieving heart.

Wherever Christianity prevails, it has discouraged, and, in some degree, abolished slavery.

We may rest assured that, by the steady pursuit of virtue, we shall obtain and enjoy it.

#### RULE IX.

Continue, my dear child, to make virtue thy principal study.

To you, my worthy benefactors, am I indebted, under Providence, for all I enjoy.

Canst thou expect, thou betrayer of innocence, to escape the hand of vengeance?

Come then, companion of my toils, let us take fresh courage, persevere, and hope to the end.

#### RULE X.

Peace of mind being secured, we may smile at misfortunes.

Virtue abandoned, and conscience reproaching us, we become terrified with imaginary evils.

Charles having been deprived of the help of tutors, his studies became totally neglected.

To prevent further altercation, I submitted to the terms proposed.

To enjoy present pleasure, he sacrificed his future ease and reputation.

To say the least, they have betrayed great want of prudence.

#### RULE XI.

Grammar, p. 261. Exercises, p. 118.

Hope, the balm of life, soothes us under every misfortune.

Content, the offspring of virtue, dwells both in retirement, and in the active scenes of life.

Confucius, the great Chinese philosopher, was eminently good, as well as wise.

The patriarch Joseph, is an illustrious example of chastity, resignation, and filial affection.

#### RULE XII.

Nothing is so opposite to the true enjoyment of life, as the relaxed and feeble state of an indolent mind.

The more a man speaks of himself, the less he likes to hear another talked of.

Nothing more strongly inculcates resignation, than the experience of our own inability to guide ourselves.

The friendships of the world, can subsist no longer than interest cements them.

Expect no more from the world than it is able to afford you.

#### RULE XIII.

Grammar, p. 261. Exercises, p. 118.

He who is a stranger to industry, may possess, but he cannot enjoy.

Contrition, though it may melt, ought not to sink or overpower the heart of a Christian.

The goods of this world were given to man for his occasional refreshment, not for his chief felicity.

It is the province of superiors to direct, of inferiors to obey; of the learned, to be instructive, of the ignorant, to be docile; of the old, to be communicative, of the young, to be attentive and diligent.

Though unavoidable calamities make a part, yet they make not the chief part, of the vexations and sorrows that distress human life.

An inquisitive and meddling spirit, often interrupts the good order, and breaks the peace of society.

#### RULE XIV.

Grammar, p. 262. Exercises, p. 119.

Vice is not of such a nature, that we can say to it, "Hitherto shalt thou come, and no further."

One of the noblest of the Christian virtues, is, "to love our enemies."

Many too confidently say to themselves, "My mountain stands strong, and it shall never be removed."

We are strictly enjoined, "not to follow a multitude to do evil."

## RULE XV.

Grammar, p. 282. Exercises, p. 119.

The gentle mind is like the smooth stream, which reflects every object in its just proportion, and in its fairest colours.

Beware of those rash and dangerous connexions which may afterwards load you with dishonour.

Blind must that man be, who discerns not the most striking marks of a Divine government, exercised over the world.

It is labour only which gives the relish to pleasure.

In that unaffected civility which springs from a gentle mind, there is an incomparable charm.

They who raise envy, will easily incur censure.

Many of the evils which occasion our complaints of the world, are wholly imaginary.

He who is good before invisible witnesses, is eminently so before the visible.

His conduct, so disinterested and generous, was universally approved.

## RULE XVI.

Exercises, p. 120.

The fumes which arise from a heart boiling with violent passions, never fail to darken and trouble the understanding.

If we delay till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day, we overcharge the morrow with a burden which belongs not to it.

By whatever means we may at first attract the attention, we can hold the esteem, and secure the hearts of others, only by amiable dispositions, and the accomplishments of the mind.

If the mind sow not corn, it will plant thistles.

One day is sufficient to scatter our prosperity, and bring it to nought.

Graceful in youth, are the tears of sympathy, and the heart that melts at the tale of woe.

The ever active and restless power of thought, if not employed about what is good, will naturally and unavoidably engender evil.

He who formed the heart, certainly knows what passes within it.

To be humble and modest in opinion, to be vigilant and attentive in conduct, to distrust fair appearances, and to restrain rash desires, are instructions which the darkness of our present state should strongly inculcate.

#### RULE XVII.

Grammar, p. 263. Exercises, p. 120.

The greatest misery is, to be condemned by our own hearts.

The greatest misery that we can endure, is, to be condemned by our own hearts.

Charles's highest enjoyment was, to relieve the distressed, and to do good.

The highest enjoyment that Charles ever experienced, was, to relieve the distressed, and to do good.

#### RULE XVIII.

Exercises, p. 121.

If opulence increases our gratifications, it increases, in the same proportion, our desires and demands.

He whose wishes, respecting the possessions of this world, are the most reasonable and bounded, is likely to lead the safest, and, for that reason, the most desirable life.

By aspiring too high, we frequently miss the happiness, which, by a less ambitious aim, we might have gained.

By proper management, we prolong our time : we live more, in a few years, than others do in many.

In your most secret actions, suppose that you have all the world for witnesses.

In youth, the habits of industry are most easily acquired.



What is the right path, few take the trouble of inquiring.

#### RULE XIX.

Grammar, p. 263. Exercises, p. 121.

Providence never intended, that any state here should be either completely happy, or entirely miserable.

As a companion, he was severe and satirical; as a friend, captious and dangerous; in his domestic sphere, harsh, jealous, and irascible.

If the spring put forth no blossoms, in Summer there will be no beauty, and in Autumn, no fruit. So, if youth be trifled away without improvement, manhood will be contemptible, and old age, miserable.

#### RULE XX.

Be assured, then, that order, frugality, and economy, are the necessary supports of every personal and private virtue.

I proceed, secondly, to point out the proper state of our temper, with respect to one another.

Here, every thing is in stir and fluctuation; there, all is serene, steady, and orderly.

I shall make some observations, first, on the external, and next, on the internal, condition of man.

Sometimes timidity and false shame prevent our opposing vicious customs; frequently, expectation and interest impel us strongly to comply.

#### CHAP. II.

*Containing insertions of the Semicolon and Comma.*

Grammar, p. 264. Exercises, p. 122.

THAT darkness of character, where we can see no heart; those foldings of art through which no native

affection is allowed to penetrate ; present an object, unamiable in every season of life, but particularly odious in youth.

To give an early preference to honour above gain, when they stand in competition ; to despise every advantage which cannot be attained without dishonest arts ; to brook no meanness, and to stoop to no dissimulation ; are the indications of a great mind, the presages of future eminence and usefulness in life.

As there is a worldly happiness, which God perceives to be no other than disguised misery ; as there are worldly honours, which, in his estimation are reproach ; so there is a worldly wisdom, which, in his sight, is foolishness.

The passions are the chief destroyers of our peace ; the storms and tempests of the moral world.

Heaven is the region of gentleness and friendship ; hell, of fierceness and animosity.

The path of truth, is a plain and a safe path ; that of falsehood, is a perplexing maze.

Modesty is one of the chief ornaments of youth ; and has ever been esteemed a presage of rising merit.

Life, with a swift, though insensible course, glides away ; and, like a river which undermines its banks, gradually impairs our state.

The violent spirit, like troubled waters, renders back the images of things distorted and broken ; and communicates to them all that disordered motion, which arises solely from its own agitation.

Levity is frequently the forced production of folly or vice ; cheerfulness is the natural offspring of wisdom and virtue only.

Persons who live according to order, may be compared to the celestial bodies, which move in regular courses, and by stated laws ; whose influence is beneficent ; whose operations are quiet and tranquil.

## CHAP. III.

*Containing applications of the Colon, &c.*

Grammar, p. 265. Exercises, p. 123.

**THE** three great enemies to tranquillity, are vice, superstition, and idleness: vice, which poisons and disturbs the mind with bad passions; superstition, which fills it with imaginary terrors; idleness, which loads it with tediousness and disgust.

To sail on the tranquil surface of an unruffled lake, and to steer a safe course through a troubled and stormy ocean, require different talents: and, alas! human life oftener resembles the stormy ocean, than the unruffled lake.

When we look forward to the year which is beginning, what do we behold there? All, my brethren, is a blank to our view: a dark unknown presents itself.

Happy would the poor man think himself, if he could enter on all the treasures of the rich: and happy for a short time he might be; but before he had long contemplated and admired his state, his possessions would seem to lessen, and his cares would grow.

By doing, or at least endeavouring to do, our duty to God and man; by acquiring an humble trust in the mercy and favour of God, through Jesus Christ; by cultivating our minds, and properly employing our time and thoughts; by governing our passions and our temper; by correcting all unreasonable expectations from the world, and from men; and, in the midst of worldly business, habituating ourselves to calm retreat and serious recollection: by such means as these, it may be hoped, that, through the Divine blessing, our days shall flow in a stream as unruffled as the human state admits.

A metaphor is a comparison, expressed in an abridged form, but without any of the words that

denote comparison: as, "To the upright there ariseth light in darkness."

All our conduct towards men, should be influenced by this important precept: "Do unto others, as you would that others should do unto you."

Philip III. king of Spain, when he drew near the end of his days, seriously reflecting on his past life, and greatly affected with the remembrance of his mispent time, expressed his deep regret in these terms: "Ah! how happy would it have been for me, had I spent, in retirement, these twenty-three years that I have possessed my kingdom!"

Often is the smile of gaiety assumed, whilst the heart aches within: though folly may laugh, guilt will sting.

There is no mortal truly wise and restless at once: wisdom is the repose of minds.



## CHAP. IV.

*Containing insertions of the Period, &c.*

Grammar, p. 266. Exercises, p. 125.

THE absence of evil is a real good. Peace, quiet, exemption from pain, should be a continual feast.

Worldly happiness ever tends to destroy itself, by corrupting the heart. It fosters the loose and the violent passions. It engenders noxious habits; and taints the mind with false delicacy, which makes it feel a thousand unreal evils.

Feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, comforting the afflicted, yield more pleasure than we receive from those actions which respect only ourselves. Benevolence may, in this view, be termed the most refined self-love.

The resources of virtue remain entire, when the days of trouble come. They remain with us in sickness, as in health; in poverty, as in the midst of riches; in our dark and solitary hours, no less than when surrounded with friends and cheerful society. The mind of a good man is a kingdom to him, and he can always enjoy it.

We ruin the happiness of life, when we attempt to raise it too high. A tolerable and comfortable state, is all that we can propose to ourselves on earth. Peace and contentment, not bliss, nor transport are the full portion of man. Perfect joy, is reserved for heaven.

If we look around us, we shall perceive that the whole universe is full of active powers. Action is indeed the genius of nature. By motion and exertion, the system of being is preserved in vigour. By its different parts always acting in subordination one to another, the perfection of the whole is carried on. The heavenly bodies perpetually revolve. Day and night incessantly repeat their appointed course. Continual operations are going on in the earth, and in the waters. Nothing stands still.

Constantine the Great, was advanced to the sole dominion of the Roman World, A. D. 325; and soon after openly professed the Christian faith.

The letter concludes with this remarkable Postscript: "P. S. Though I am innocent of the charge, and have been bitterly persecuted, yet I cordially forgive my enemies and persecutors."

The last edition of that valuable work, was carefully compared with the Original MS.

## CHAP. V.

*Containing applications of the Dash ; of the Notes of Interrogation and Exclamation ; and of the Parenthetical characters.*

Grammar, p. 267. Exercises, p. 126.

BEAUTY and strength, combined with virtue and piety,—how lovely in the sight of men! how pleasing to Heaven! peculiarly pleasing, because with every temptation to deviate, they voluntarily walk in the path of duty.

Something there is more needful than expense ;  
And something previous e'en to taste ;—tis sense.

" I'll live to-morrow," will a wise man say ?  
To-morrow is too late :—then live to-day.

Gripus has long been ardently endeavouring to fill his chest : and lo ! it is now full. Is he happy ? and does he use it ? Does he gratefully think of the Giver of all good things ? Does he distribute to the poor ? Alas ! these interests have no place in his breast.

What is there in all the pomp of the world, the enjoyments of luxury, the gratification of passion, comparable to the tranquil delight of a good conscience.

To lie down on the pillow, after a day spent in temperance, in beneficence, and in piety, how sweet is it.

We wait till to-morrow to be happy : alas ! why not to-day ? Shall we be younger ? Are we sure we shall be healthier ? Will our passions become feebler, and our love of the world less ?

What shadow can be more vain than the life of a great part of mankind ? Of all that eager and bustling crowd which we behold on earth, how few discover the path of true happiness ! how few can we find

whose activity has not been misemployed, and whose course terminates not in confessions of disappointment!

On the one hand, are the divine approbation, and immortal honour; on the other, (remember and beware,) are the stings of conscience, and endless infamy.

As, in riper years, all unseasonable returns to the levity of youth ought to be avoided, (an admonition which equally belongs to both the sexes,) still more are we to guard against those intemperate indulgences of pleasure, to which the young are unhappily prone.

The bliss of man, (could pride that blessing find,)  
Is not to act or think beyond mankind.

Or why so long (in life if long can be)  
Lent Heav'n a parent to the poor and me?

## CHAP. VI.

### *Corrections of the promiscuous instances of defective Punctuation.*

#### SECTION 1.

Exercises, p. 128.

WHEN Socrates was asked, what man approached the nearest to perfect happiness, he answered: "That man who has the fewest wants."

She who studies her glass, neglects her heart.

Between passion and lying, there is not a finger's breadth.

The freer we feel ourselves in the presence of

others, the more free are they : he who is free, makes free.

Addison has remarked, with equal piety and truth, "that the creation is a perpetual feast to the mind of a good man."

He who shuts out all evasion when he promises, loves truth.

The laurels of the warrior are died in blood ; and bedewed with the tears of the widow and the orphan.

Between fame and true honour, a distinction is to be made. The former is a loud and noisy applause : the latter, a more silent and internal homage. Fame floats on the breath of the multitude : honour rests on the judgment of the thinking. Fame may give praise, while it withholds esteem : true honour implies esteem mingled with respect. The one regards particular distinguished talents : the other looks up to the whole character.

There is a certain species of religion, (if we can give it that name,) which is placed wholly in speculation and belief ; in the regularity of external homage ; or in fiery zeal about contested opinions.

Xenophanes, who was reproached with being timorous, because he would not venture his money in a game at dice, made this manly and sensible reply : "I confess I am exceedingly timorous ; for I dare not commit an evil action."

He loves nobly, (I speak of friendship,) who is not jealous, when he has partners of love.

Our happiness consists in the pursuit, much more than in the attainment, of any temporal good.

Let me repeat it ;—he only is great who has the habits of greatness.

Prosopopoeia, or personification, is a rhetorical figure, by which we attribute life and action to inanimate objects ; as, "The ground thirsts for rain ;" "The earth smiles with plenty."

The proper and rational conduct of men, with



regard to futurity, is regulated by two considerations: first, that much of what it contains, must remain to us absolutely unknown; next, that there are also some events in it which may be certainly known and foreseen.

The gardens of the world produce only deciduous flowers. Perennial ones must be sought in the delightful regions above. Roses without thorns are the growth of paradise alone.

How many rules and maxims of life might be spared, could we fix a principle of virtue within; and inscribe the living sentiment of the love of God in the affections! He who loves righteousness, is master of all the distinctions in morality.

He who, from the benignity of his nature, erected this world for the abode of men; he who furnished it so richly for our accommodation, and stored it with so much beauty for our entertainment; he who, since first we entered into life, hath followed us with such a variety of mercies: this amiable and beneficent Being, surely can have no pleasure in our disappointment and distress. He knows our frame; he remembers we are dust; and looks to frail man, we are assured, with such pity as a father beareth to his children.

One of the first lessons, both of religion and of wisdom, is, to moderate our expectations and hopes; and not to set forth on the voyage of life, like men who expect to be always carried forward with a favourable gale. Let us be satisfied if the path we tread be easy and smooth, though it be not strewed with flowers.

Providence never intended, that the art of living happily in this world, should depend on that deep penetration, that acute sagacity, and those refinements of thought, which few possess. It has dealt more graciously with us; and made happiness depend on uprightness of intention, much more than on extent of capacity.

Most of our passions flatter us in their rise. But their beginnings are treacherous; their growth is imperceptible; and the evils which they carry in their train, lie concealed, until their dominion is established. What Solomon says of one of them, holds true of them all, "that their beginning is as when one letteth out water." It issues from a small chink, which once might have been easily stopped; but being neglected, it is soon widened by the stream, till the bank is at last totally thrown down, and the flood is at liberty to deluge the whole plain.

Prosperity debilitates, instead of strengthening the mind. Its most common effect is, to create an extreme sensibility to the slightest wound. It foment's impatient desires; and raises expectations which no success can satisfy. It fosters a false delicacy, which sickens in the midst of indulgence. By repeated gratification, it blunts the feelings of men to what is pleasing; and leaves them unhappily acute to whatever is uneasy. Hence, the gale which another would scarcely feel, is, to the prosperous, a rude tempest. Hence, the rose-leaf doubled below them on the couch, as it is told of the effeminate Sybarite, breaks their rest. Hence, the disrespect shown by Mordecai, preyed with such violence on the heart of Haman.

Anxiety is the poison of human life. It is the parent of many sins, and of more miseries. In a world where every thing is so doubtful; where we may succeed in our wish, and be miserable; where we may be disappointed, and be blessed in the disappointment; what mean this restless stir and commotion of mind? Can our solicitude alter the course, or unravel the intricacy, of human events? Can our curiosity pierce through the cloud, which the Supreme Being hath made impenetrable to mortal eye?

No situation is so remote, and no station so unfavourable, as to preclude access to the happiness of a

future state. A road is opened by the Divine Spirit to those blissful habitations, from all corners of the earth, and from all conditions of human life; from the peopled city, and from the solitary desert; from the cottages of the poor, and from the palaces of kings; from the dwellings of ignorance and simplicity, and from the regions of science and improvement.

The scenes which present themselves at our entering upon the world, are commonly flattering. Whatever they be in themselves, the lively spirits of the young gild every opening prospect. The field of hope appears to stretch wide before them. Pleasure seems to put forth its blossoms on every side. Impelled by desire, forward they rush with inconsiderate ardour; prompt to decide, and to choose; averse to hesitate, or to inquire; credulous, because untaught by experience; rash, because unacquainted with danger; headstrong, because unsubdued by disappointment. Hence arise the perils to which they are exposed; and which too often, from want of attention to faithful admonition, precipitate them into ruin irretrievable.

By the unhappy excesses of irregular pleasure in youth, how many amiable dispositions are corrupted or destroyed! How many rising capacities and powers are suppressed! How many flattering hopes of parents and friends are totally extinguished! Who but must drop a tear over human nature, when he beholds that morning which arose so bright, overcast with such untimely darkness; that sweetness of temper which once engaged many hearts, that modesty which was so prepossessing, those abilities which promised extensive usefulness, all sacrificed at the shrine of low sensuality: and one who was formed for passing through life, in the midst of public esteem, cut off by his vices at the beginning of his course; or sunk, for the whole of it, into insignificance and contempt? These, O sinful Pleasure! are

thy trophies. It is thus that, co-operating with the foe of God and man, thou degradest human honour, and blastest the opening prospects of human felicity.

---

SECTION 2.

EXAMPLES IN POETRY.

*Exercises, p. 133.*

Where thy true treasure ? Gold says, " Not in me :"  
And " Not in me," the Di'mond. Gold is poor.

The scenes of bus'ness tell us—what are men ;  
The scenes of pleasure—what is all beside.

Wo then apart, (if wo apart can be  
From mortal man,) and fortune at our nod,  
The gay, rich, great, triumphant, and august,  
What are they ? The most happy (strange to say !)  
Convince me most of human misery.

All this dread order break—for whom ? for thee ?  
Vile worm !—O madness ! pride ! impiety !

Man, like the gen'rous vine, supported lives ;  
The strength he gains, is from th' embrace he gives.

Know, Nature's children all divide her care :  
The fur that warms a monarch, warm'd a bear.  
While man exclaims, " See all things for my use !  
" See man for mine," replies a pamper'd goose.  
And just as short of reason he must fall,  
Who thinks all made for one, not one for all.

Th' Almighty, from his throne, on earth surveys  
Nought greater than an honest, humble heart :  
An humble heart his residence pronounc'd,  
His second scat.

Bliss there is none, but unprecious bliss.  
That is the gem : sell all and purchase that.

Why go a begging to contingencies,  
Not gain'd with ease, nor safely lov'd, if gain'd ?

There is a time, when toil must be prefer'd,  
Or joy, by mistim'd fondness, is undone.  
A man of pleasure is a man of pains.

Thus nature gives us (let it check our pride)  
The virtue nearest to our vice allied.

See the sole bliss Heav'n could on all bestow !  
Which who but feels can taste, but thinks can know :  
Yet poor with fortune, and with learning blind,  
The bad must miss ; the good untaught will find.

Whatever is, is right.—This world, 'tis true,  
Was made for Cæsar,—but for Titus too.  
And which more bless'd ? who chain'd his country, say,  
Or he whose virtue sigh'd to lose a day ?

The first sure symptom of a mind in health,  
Is rest of heart, and pleasure felt at home.

True happiness resides in things unseen.  
No smiles of fortune ever bless the bad ;  
Nor can her frowns rob innocence of joy.

Oh the dark days of vanity ! while here,  
How tasteless ! and how terrible, when gone !  
Gone ! they ne'er go : when past, they haunt us still.

Father of light and life ! Thou good supreme !  
O teach me what is good ! Teach me thyself !  
Save me from folly, vanity, and vice,  
From ev'ry low pursuit ; and feed my soul  
With knowledge, conscious peace, and virtue pure,  
Sacred, substantial, never fading bliss !

If I am right, thy grace impart,  
Still in the right to stay :  
If I am wrong, O teach my heart  
To find that better way.

Save me alike from foolish pride,  
Or impious discontent,  
At aught thy wisdom has denied,  
Or aught thy goodness lent.

O lost to virtue, lost to manly thought,  
Lost to the noble sallies of the soul,  
Who think it solitude to be alone !  
Communion sweet, communion large and high,  
Our reason, guardian angel, and our God.  
Then nearest these, when others most remote :  
And all, ere long, shall be remote, but these.

*Benevolence.*

God loves from whole to parts ; but human soul  
Must rise from individual to the whole.  
Self-love but serves the virtuous mind to wake,  
As the small pebble stirs the peaceful lake :  
The centre mov'd, a circle straight succeeds ;  
Another still, and still another spreads,  
Friend, parent, neighbour, first it will embrace ;  
His country next ; and next all human race :  
Wide, and more wide th' o'erflowings of the mind,  
Take ev'ry creature in of ev'ry kind,  
Earth smiles around, with boundless bounty blest ;  
And Heav'n beholds its image in his breast.

*Happiness.*

Know then this truth, (enough for man to know,)  
" Virtue alone is happiness below : "  
The only point where human bliss stands still,  
And tastes the good without the fall to ill ;  
Where only merit constant pay receives ;  
Is blest in what it takes, and what it gives,  
The joy unequall'd if its end it gain ;  
And if it lose, attended with no pain :  
Without satiety, tho' e'er so blest ;  
And but more relish'd as the more distress'd :  
The broadest mirth unfeeling folly wears,  
Less pleasing far than virtue's very tears.  
Good, from each object, from each place acquir'd ;  
For-ever exercis'd, yet never tir'd ;  
Never elated while one man's oppress'd ;  
Never dejected while another's bless'd ;  
And where no wants, no wishes can remain ;  
Since but to wish more virtue, is to gain.

*Gratitude.*

When all thy mercies, O my God !  
My rising soul surveys,  
Transported with the view, I'm lost  
In wonder, love, and praise.

O how shall words with equal warmth,  
The gratitude declare,  
That glows within my ravish'd heart ?  
But thou canst read it there.

Thy providence my life sustain'd,  
And all my wants redress'd,  
When in the silent womb I lay,  
And hung upon the breast.

To all my weak complaints and cries,  
Thy mercy lent an ear,  
Ere yet my feeble thoughts had learn'd  
To form themselves in pray'r.

Unnumber'd comforts to my soul  
Thy tender care bestow'd,  
Before my infant heart conceiv'd  
From whom those comforts flow'd.

When in the slipp'ry paths of youth,  
With heedless steps, I ran,  
Thine arm, unseen, convey'd me safe,  
And led me up to man.

Through hidden dangers, toils, and death,  
It gently clear'd my way;  
And through the pleasing snares of vice,  
More to be fear'd than they.

When worn with sickness, oft hast thou,  
With health renew'd my face;  
And when in sin and sorrow sunk,  
Reviv'd my soul with grace.

Thy bounteous hand, with worldly bliss,  
Has made my cup run o'er;  
And, in a kind and faithful friend,  
Has doubled all my store.

Ten thousand thousand precious gifts  
My daily thank-employ;  
Nor is the least, a cheerful heart,  
That tastes those gifts with joy.

Through ev'ry period of my life,  
Thy goodness I'll pursue:  
And after death, in distant worlds,  
The glorious theme renew.

When nature fails, and day and night  
Divide thy works no more,  
My ever grateful heart, O Lord!  
Thy mercy shall adore.

Through all eternity to thee  
 A joyful song I'll raise;  
 For O! eternity's too short  
 To utter all thy praise.

*The Voyage of Life.*

Self-flatter'd, unexperienc'd, high in hope,  
 When young, with sanguine cheer, and streamers gay,  
 We cut our cable, launch into the world,  
 And fondly dream each wind and star our friend,  
 All in some darling enterprize embark'd.  
 But where is he can fathom its event?  
 Amid a multitude of artless hands,  
 (Ruin's sure perquisite, her lawful prize,)  
 Some steer aright: but the black blast blows hard,  
 And puffs them wide of hope. With hearts of proof,  
 Full against wind and tide, some win their way;  
 And when strong effort has deserv'd the port,  
 And tugg'd it into view, 'tis won! 'tis lost!  
 Though strong their oar, still stronger is their fate:  
 They strike; and, while they triumph, they expire.  
 In stress of weathers most, some sink outright.  
 O'er them, and o'er their names, the billows close:  
 To-morrow knows not they were ever born.  
 Others a short memorial leave behind,  
 Like a flag floating, when the bark's engulf'd,  
 It floats a moment, and is seen no more:  
 One Cæsar lives; a thousand are forgot.  
 How few, favour'd by ev'ry element,  
 With swelling sails make good the promis'd port,  
 With all their wishes freighted! Yet ev'n these,  
 Freight'd with all their wishes, soon complain.  
 Free from misfortune, not from nature free,  
 They still are men; and when is man secure?  
 As fatal time as storm. The rush of years  
 Beats down their strength; their numberless escapes  
 In ruin end: and, now, their proud success  
 But plants new terrors on the victor's brow.  
 What pain, to quit the world just made their own!  
 Their nests so deeply down'd, and built so high!—  
 Too low they build, who build beneath the stars.



## PART V.

### PERSPICUITY AND ACCURACY.



First; *with respect to single words and phrases.*

#### CHAP. I.

*Corrections of the errors that relate to Purity.*

Grammar, p. 274. Exercises, p. 139.

WE should be *daily* employed in doing good.

*I am wearied with seeing* so perverse a disposition.

*I know* not who has done this thing.

He is *in no wise* thy inferior; and, in this instance, is *not at all* to blame.

The assistance was welcome, and *seasonably* afforded.

For want of employment, he *wandered* idly about the fields.

We ought to live soberly, righteously, and *piously* in the world.

He was long indisposed, and at length died of *melancholy*.

That word follows the general rule, and takes the *penultimate* accent.

He was an *extraordinary* genius, and attracted much attention.

The *haughtiness* of Florio was very *ungraceful*, and disgusted both his friends and strangers.

He charged me with want of resolution, *but in this censure* he was greatly mistaken.

They have manifested great *candour* in all the transaction.

The *conformity* of the thought *to truth and nature* greatly recommended it.

The importance, as well as the *authenticity* of the books, has been clearly displayed.

It is difficult to discover the spirit and *design* of some laws.

The disposition which he exhibited, was both *unnatural and uncomfortable*.

His natural severity rendered him a very *unpopular* speaker.

The *inquietude* of his mind, made his station and wealth far from being enviable.

I received the gift with pleasure, but I shall now *more gladly* resign it. Or—with greater pleasure resign it.

These are things of the highest importance to the growing age.

I am grieved with the view of so many blank leaves, in the book of my life.

I *repent* that I have so long walked in the paths of folly.

I think that I am not mistaken in an opinion, which I have so well considered.

They thought it an important subject, and the question was strenuously debated *on both sides*.

Thy speech *betrays* thee; for thou art a Galilean.

Let us not give too hasty credit to stories which may injure our neighbour: *perhaps* they are the offspring of calumny, or misapprehension.

The gardens were void of simplicity and elegance; and exhibited much that was glaring and *whimsical*.

## CHAP. II.

*Corrections of the errors relating to Propriety.*

Grammar, p. 276. Exercises, p. 141.

## SECTION 1.

*I would as readily* do it myself, as persuade another to do it.

Of the justness of his measures he convinced his opponent, by *the force* of argument.

He is not, *in any degree*, better than those whom he so liberally condemns.

He *insists* upon security, and will not liberate him till it be obtained.

The meaning of the phrase, as *I understand* it, is very different from the common acceptance.

The favourable moment should be embraced; for he does not *continue* long in one mind.

He exposed himself so much amongst the people, that he *was once or twice in danger of having his head broken*.

He was very dexterous in *penetrating* the views and designs of others.

*If a little care were bestowed upon his education*, he might be very useful amongst his neighbours.

He might have perceived, *by a transient view*, the difficulties to which his conduct exposed him.

If *I should* have a little leisure to-morrow, I intend to pay them a short visit.

This performance is *of the same value* as the other.

The scene was new, and he was seized with *wonder* at all he saw.

## SECTION 2.

Grammar, p. 276. Exercises, p. 142.

Let us consider the works of nature and of art, with proper attention.

He is engaged in a treatise on the interests of soul and *of the* body.

Some productions of nature rise *or sink* in value according as they more or less resemble those of

The Latin tongue *was never spoken* in its pur in this island.

For some centuries, there was a constant in course between France and England, by *reason* the dominions *which* we possessed there, and conquests *which* we made. Or—*occasioned by dominions, &c.*

He is impressed with a true sense of *the importance* of that function, when chosen from a regard to interests of piety and virtue.

The wise and *the* foolish, the virtuous and the v the learned and *the* ignorant, the temperate and profligate, must often, like the wheat and *the* t be blended together.

### SECTION 3.

Grammar, p. 287. Exercises, p. 142.

An eloquent speaker may give more *numero* but cannot give more convincing arguments, th this plain man offered. Or—*may give more, but c not give stronger, &c.*

These persons possessed very moderate intellect even before they *had* impaired them by the *extragance* of passion.

True wit is nature dressed to advantage; *but so* works have more *ornament* than does them good.

The sharks, *that* prey upon the inadvertency young heirs, are more pardonable than those, w trespass upon the good opinion of persons *that* tr them with great confidence and respect.

Honour teaches us properly to respect ourself and to violate no right or privilege of our neighbour; it leads us to support the feeble, to relieve the distressed, and to scorn to be governed by

grading and injurious passions. *It must, therefore, be a false and mistaken honour, that prompts the destroyer to take the life of his friend.*

He will *always* be with you, to support and comfort you, and in some measure to *prosper* your labours; and he will also be with all his faithful ministers, who shall succeed you in his service.

#### SECTION 4.

Grammar, p. 277. Exercises, p. 143.

*Most of our sailors were asleep in their apartments, when a heavy wave broke over the ship, and swept away one of our boats, and the box which contained our compasses, &c. Our cabin windows were secured, or the vessel would have been filled. The main mast was so damaged, that we were obliged to strengthen it, and proceed for Lisbon.*

The book is very neatly printed: the *distances between the lines* are ample and regular; and the *lines themselves, on the opposite sides of each leaf, exactly correspond to one another.*

#### SECTION 5.

Grammar, p. 277. Exercises, p. 144.

WHEN our friendship is considered, how is it possible that I should not grieve for *having lost such a friend?*

*The hen being in her nest, was killed and eaten there by the eagle. Or—The eagle killed the hen, flew to her nest in the tree, and eat her there.*

It may justly be said, that *there are no laws preferable to those of England.*

They who have pretended to polish and refine the English language, have *been the chief agents in multiplying its abuses and absurdities. Or—The chief thing, which they who have pretended to polish and refine the English language, have done, is, to multiply its abuses and absurdities.*

The English adventurers, *degenerating from the customs of their own nation*, were gradually assimilated to the natives, *instead of reclaiming them from their uncultivated manners.*

It has been said, that Jesuits *can not only equivocate.* Or—*Jesuits are not the only persons who can equivocate.*

*We must not think that these people, when injured, have no right at all to our protection.* Or—*have less right than others to our protection.*

Solomon, the son of David, *and the builder of the temple of Jerusalem*, was the richest monarch that reigned over the Jewish people.

Solomon, *whose father David was persecuted by Saul*, was the richest monarch of the Jews.

It is certain that all the words which are signs of complex ideas, may furnish matter of mistake and cavil. Or—*all those words, &c.*

Lisias, *speaking of his friends*, promised to his father, never to abandon them. Or—*Lisias speaking of his father's friends, promised to his father, never to abandon them.*

The Divine Being, *ever liberal and faithful*, heapeth favours on his servants. Or—*The Divine Being heapeth favours on his liberal and faithful servants.*

Every well-instructed scribe, is like a householder, who bringeth out of his treasure *new things and old.*

He was willing to spend *one or two hundred pounds*, rather than be enslaved.

Dryden, *in the following words*, makes a very handsome observation, on Ovid's writing a letter from Dido to Æneas.

Imprudent associations disqualify us for *instructing or reproofing others.* Or—*Disqualify us for receiving instruction or reproof from others.*

## SECTION 6.

Grammar, p. 278. Exercises, p. 145.

I SELDOM see a noble building, or any great piece of magnificence and pomp, but I think, how little is all this to satisfy the ambition of an immortal soul!

A poet, speaking of the universal deluge, says:

Yet when that flood in its own depth was drown'd,  
It left behind it false and slipp'ry ground.

*When the waters of the deluge had subsided, they left, &c.*

The author of the Spectator says, that a man is not qualified for a bust, who has not a good deal of wit and vivacity.

And Bezaleel made the laver of brass, and the foot of it of brass, of the *mirrors used by the women.*

And in the *lower deep, another deep*  
Still threat'ning to devour me, opens wide.

## SECTION 7.

Grammar, p. 281. Exercises, p. 145.

No *fewer* than two hundred scholars have been educated in that school.

The *business*, however laudable the *attempt*; was found to be impracticable.

He is our *common benefactor*, and deserves our respect and obedience.

Vivacity is often promoted, by presenting a sensible object to the mind, instead of an *intellectual* one.

They broke down the banks, and the country was soon *overflowed*.

The garment was decently formed, and *sewed* very neatly.

The house is a cold one, for it has a *northern aspect*.

The *proposal*, for each of us to relinquish some-

thing, was complied with, and produced a cordial reconciliation.

Though learn'd, well bred; and tho' well bred, sincere;  
Modestly bold, and *humanely* severe.

A fop is a *ridiculous* character, in every one's view but his own.

An action that excites laughter, without any mixture of contempt, may be called a *risible* action.

It is difficult for him to speak three sentences *successively*.

By this expression, I do not *mean* what some persons annex to it.

The *neglect* of timely precaution was the cause of this great loss.

All the *sophistry* which has been employed, cannot obscure so plain a truth.

Disputing should always be so managed, as to *remind us*, that the only end of it is truth.

My friend was so ill that he could not *sit* up at all, but was obliged to *lie* continually in bed.

A certain prince, it is said, when he invaded the Egyptians, placed, in the front of his army, a number of cats and other animals, which were worshipped by those people. A reverence for these *creatures*, made the Egyptians *lay* down their arms, and become an easy conquest.

The presence of the Deity, and the interest *which* so august a *Being* is supposed to take in our concerns, is a source of consolation.

And when they had kindled a fire in the midst of the hall, and *had sat* down together, Peter *sat* down among them.

By the slavish disposition of the senate and people of Rome, under the emperors, the wit and eloquence of the age were wholly turned *towards* panegyric. Or—*wholly employed in panegyric*.

The refreshment came in seasonably, before they *had lain* down to rest.



We speak *what* we do know, and testify that *which* we have seen.

They shall *fly* as the eagle that hasteth to eat.

The wicked *flee* when no man pursueth : but the righteous are bold as a lion.

A creature of a more exalted kind

Was *wanted* yet, and then was man design'd.

He died *by* violence ; for he was killed *with* a sword.

He had scarcely taken the medicine, *when* he began to feel himself relieved.

No place *nor* any object *appears* to him void of beauty.

When we fall into conversation *with* any person, the first thing we should consider, is, the intention of it.

Galileo *invented* the telescope ; Hervey *discovered* the circulation of the blood.

Philip found *difficulty* in managing the Athenians, from the nature of their dispositions ; but the eloquence of Demosthenes was the greatest *obstacle* to his designs.

A hermit is *austere* in his life ; a judge, *rigorous* in his sentences.

A candid man *acknowledges* his mistake, and is forgiven ; a patriot *avows* his opposition to a bad minister, and is applauded.

We have *increased* our family and expenses ; and *enlarged* our garden and fruit orchard.

By proper reflection, we may be taught to *correct* what is erroneous, and to *supply* what is defective.

The good man is not overcome by disappointment when that which is mortal *dies* ; when that which is mutable, *begins to change* ; and when that which he knew to be transient *passes away*.

## CHAP. III.

*Corrections of the errors which respect Precision.*

Grammar, p. 232. Exercises, p. 148.

**THIS** great politician desisted from his designs, when he found them impracticable.

He was of so high and independent a spirit, that he abhorred being in debt.

Though raised to an exalted station, she was a pattern of piety and virtue.

The human body may be divided into the head, the trunk, and the limbs.

His end soon approached ; and he died with great fortitude.

He was a man of so much pride, that he despised the sentiments of others.

Poverty induces dependence ; and dependence increases corruption.

This man, on all occasions, treated his inferiors with great disdain.

There can be no order in the life of that man, who does not allot a due share of his time, to retirement and reflection.

Such equivocal expressions, mark an intention to deceive.

His cheerful, happy temper, keeps up a kind of daylight in his mind, and fills it with a steady and perpetual serenity.

Secondly, *Perspicuity and accuracy, with respect to the construction of Sentences.*



## CHAP. I.

*Corrections of the errors which relate to the Clearness of the Sentence.*

Grammar, p. 237. Exercises, p. 150.

### SECTION I.

HENCE appears the impossibility that an undertaking so managed, should prove successful.

May we not here say with the poet, that "virtue is its own reward?"

Had he died before, would not this art have been then wholly unknown?

Not to exasperate him, I spoke only a very few words.

The works of art receive a great advantage, from the resemblance which they have to those of nature; because here *not only* the similitude is pleasant, but the pattern is perfect.

It may be proper to give some account of those practices, anciently used on such occasions, and discontinued *only* through the neglect and degeneracy of later times.

Sixtus the fourth was, if I mistake not, a great collector *at least* of books.

If Louis XIV. was not the greatest king, he was *at least* the best actor of majesty, that ever filled a throne.

These forms of conversation, multiplied, *by degrees*, and grew troublesome.

Nor does this false modesty expose us to such actions *only* as are indiscreet, but very often to such as are highly criminal.

By greatness, I do not mean the bulk of any single object *only*, but the largeness of a whole view. Or—*I mean not only the bulk of any single object, but, &c.*

I was *formerly* engaged in that business, but I *shall* never be concerned in it *again*.

We *frequently* do those things, which we *afterwards* repent of.

By *often* doing the same thing, it becomes habitual.

Most nations, *even the Jews not excepted*, were prone to idolatry.

Raised to greatness without merit, he employed his power *solely* for the gratification of his passions.

## SECTION 2.

Grammar, p. 288. Exercises, p. 151.

THE embarrassments of the artificers, rendered the progress *of the work* very slow.

He found the place replete with wonders, *with the contemplation* of which he proposed to solace himself, if he should never be able to accomplish his flight.

They are now engaged in a study, *the usefulness* of which they have long wished to know.

This was an undertaking, which, in the execution, proved as impracticable, as *every other of their pernicious, yet abortive schemes*, had turned out.

He thought that the presbyters would soon become more dangerous to the magistrates, than *the prelatical clergy* had ever been.

Frederic, seeing it was impossible, *with safety*, to trust his life in their hands, was obliged to take the Mahometans for his guard.

The emperor refused to convert the truce *at once* into a definitive treaty.

*In the night, however, the miserable remains were taken down.*

I have, *in this paper, by way of introduction*, settled the meaning of those pleasures of the imagination, which are the subject of my present undertaking; and endeavoured, *by several considerations*, to recommend *to my readers*, the pursuit of those pleasures: I shall *in my next paper*, examine the several sources from whence these pleasures are derived.

Sir Francis Bacon, in his Essay upon Health, *in which he particularly dissuades the reader from knotty and subtile disquisitions*, has not thought it improper to prescribe to *him* a poem, or a prospect; and he advises him to pursue studies that fill the mind with splendid and illustrious objects, as history, poetry, and contemplations of nature.

The English reader, *if he* would see the notion explained at large, may find it in Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding.

Fields of corn form a pleasant prospect; and if *a little care were bestowed on the walks* that lie between them, they would display neatness, regularity, and elegance.

Though religion will indeed bring us under some restraints, they are *not only* tolerable, but, *on the whole*, desirable.

I have confined myself to those methods for the advancement of piety, which, *by a strict execution of the laws*, are in the power of a prince, limited like ours.

This morning, when, *with great care and diligence*, one of the gay females was looking over some hoods and ribands, brought by her tirewoman, I employed no less in examining the box which contained them.

Since it is necessary that there should be a perpetual intercourse of buying and selling, and dealing upon credit, *the honest dealer*, where fraud is permitted or connived at, or has no law to punish it,

often undone, and the knave gets the advantage.

Though energetic brevity is not adapted alike to every subject, we ought, *on every occasion*, to avoid its contrary, a languid redundancy of words. It is *sometimes* proper to be copious, but never to be verbose.

A monarchy, limited like ours, may, *for aught I know*, be placed, as it has *often* been represented, just in the middle point, from whence a deviation leads, on the one hand, to tyranny, and, on the other, to anarchy.

Having already shown how the fancy is affected by the works of nature, and afterwards considered, in general, *how, in forming such scenes as are most apt to delight the mind of the beholder, the works both of nature and of art, assist each other*; I shall in this paper throw together some reflections, &c.

Let but one brave, *great, active*, disinterested man arise, and he will be received, *followed, and* venerated.

Ambition creates *hatred, shiness, discords, seditions, and wars*.

The scribes made it their profession to *study and* to teach, the law of Moses.

Sloth *saps the foundation of every virtue, and pours* upon us a deluge of crimes and evils.

The ancient laws of Rome, were so far from suffering a Roman citizen to be put to death, that they would not allow him to be *whipped, or even to be bound*.

His labours to acquire knowledge have been productive of great *success and* satisfaction.

He was a man of the greatest prudence, justice, modesty, and *virtue*.

His favour or disapprobation was governed by the *success or the failure of an enterprise*.

He *had a grateful sense of the benefits received, and* did every thing in his power to serve his benefactor.

Many persons give evident proof, that either they do not *believe the principles of religion*, or that they do not *feel their power*.

As the guilt of an officer, *if he prove negligent*, will be greater than that of a common servant; so the reward of his fidelity, will be *proportionably greater*.

The comfort annexed to goodness, is the pious man's strength. *It attaches his heart to religion. It inspires his zeal. It supports his constancy; and accelerates his progress.*

### SECTION 3.

Grammar, p. 291. Exercises, p. 154.

**THESE** are the *rules of the master*, who must be obeyed.

They attacked the house of Northumberland, whom they put to death.

He laboured to involve in ruin his minister, who had been the author of it. Or—to ruin his minister, &c.

What he says, is *true*, but it is not applicable to the point.

The French marched precipitately as to an assured victory; whereas, the English advanced very slowly, and discharged such flights of arrows, as did great execution. When the *former* drew near the archers, the *latter*, perceiving that they were out of breath, charged them with great vigour.

He was at a window in Lichfield, taking a view of the Cathedral, where a party of the royalists had fortified themselves.

We nowhere meet with a more splendid or pleasing show in nature, than what is formed in the heavens at the rising and setting of the sun, by the differ-

ent stains of light, *which* show themselves in clouds of different *situations*.

There will be found, *throughout this kingdom*, a round million of creatures in human figure, whose whole subsistence, &c.

It is the custom of the Mahometans, if they see *upon the ground*, any printed or written paper, to take it up, and lay it aside carefully, as not knowing but it may contain some piece of their Alcoran.

The laws of nature are, truly, what lord Bacon styles his aphorisms, laws of laws. Civil laws are always imperfect, and *are* often false deductions from them, or applications of them; nay, *civil laws* stand, in many instances, in direct opposition to *the laws of nature*.

It has not a *sentiment in it*, says Pope, *that* the author *does not* religiously *believe*.

Many act so directly contrary to this method, that, from a habit, *which they acquired at the University*, of *saving time and paper*, they write in so diminutive a manner, that they can hardly read what they have written.

Thus I have fairly given you my own opinion, *relating to this weighty affair*, as well as that of a great majority of both houses here; upon which I am confident you may securely reckon.

If, *from the earliest periods of life*, we trace a youth who has been well educated, we shall perceive the wisdom of the maxims here recommended.



## CHAP. II.

*Corrections of the errors relating to the Unity of a sentence.*

## SECTION 1.

Grammar, p. 293. Exercises, p. 156.

A SHORT time after this injury, he came to himself; and the next day, *was* put on board his ship, and conveyed first to Corinth, and thence to the island of Ægina.

The Britons, daily harassed by cruel inroads from the Picts, were forced to call in the Saxons for their defence. *These people* reduced the greater part of the island to their own power; and drove the Britons into the most remote and mountainous parts. The rest of the country, in customs, religion, and language, became wholly Saxons.

By eagerness of temper, and precipitancy of indulgence, men forfeit all the advantages which patience would have procured; and incur the opposite evils to their full extent.

This prostitution of praise affects not only the gross of mankind, who take their notion of characters from the learned; but also the better sort of people, who, by this means, lose some part at least of their desire of fame, when they find it promiscuously bestowed on the meritorious and on the undeserving. Or—Not only the gross part of mankind, who take their notion of characters from the learned, are affected by this prostitution of praise; the better sort must also, by this means, &c.

All the precautions of prudence, moderation, and condescension, which Eumenes employed, were incapable of mollifying the hearts of those barbarians, and of extinguishing their jealousy. He must have

renounced his merit and virtue which occasioned it, to have been capable of appeasing them.

He who performs every employment in its due place and season, suffers no part of time to escape without profit. *He multiplies his days ; for he lives much in little space.*

Desires of pleasure usher in temptation, and forward the growth of disorderly passions.

## SECTION 2.

Grammar, p. 294. Exercises, p. 157.

THE notions of lord Sunderland were always good. *This nobleman, however, was a man of great expense.*

In this uneasy state, both of his public and private life, Cicero was oppressed by a new and deep affliction, the death of his beloved daughter Tullia ; which happened soon after her divorce from Dolabella. *The manners and humours of this man, were entirely disagreeable to Tullia.*

The sun approaching melts the snow, and breaks the icy fetters of the main. *Here, vast sea-monsters pierce through floating islands, with arms which can withstand the crystal rock ; whilst others, that of themselves seem great as islands, are, by their bulk alone, armed against all but man. The superiority which he possesses over creatures of a size and force so stupendous, should make him mindful of his privilege of reason ; and force him humbly to adore the great Composer of these wondrous frames, and the Author of his own superior wisdom.*

I single Strada out among the moderns, because he had the foolish presumption to censure Tacitus, and to write history himself. *My friend will forgive this short excursion in honour of a favourite writer.*

Boast not thyself of to-morrow ; *for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth. For the same rea-*

son, despair not of to-morrow; it may bring forth good as well as evil. *Vex not thyself with imaginary fears. The impending black cloud, which is regarded with so much dread, may pass by harmless; or though it should discharge the storm, yet, before it breaks, thou mayst be lodged in that lowly mansion which no storms ever touch.*

### SECTION 3.

Grammar, p. 296. Exercises, p. 158.

Disappointments will often happen to the best and wisest men; *sometimes to the wisest and best concerted plans. They may happen too, not through any imprudence of those who have devised the plan, nor even through the malice or ill design of others; but merely in consequence of some of those cross incidents of life, which could not be foreseen.*

Without some degree of patience exercised under injuries, *human life would be rendered a state of perpetual hostility: offences and retaliations would succeed to one another in endless train.*

Never delay till to-morrow, *what reason and conscience tell you ought to be performed to-day. To-morrow is not yours; and though you should live to enjoy it, you must not overload it with a burden not its own.*

We must not imagine that there is, in true religion, any thing which overcasts the mind with sullen gloom and melancholy austerity; *or which derogates from that esteem, which men are generally disposed to yield to exemplary virtues. False ideas may be entertained of religion, as false and imperfect conceptions of virtue have often prevailed in the world.*

## CHAP. III.

*Corrections of the errors which respect the Strength of a sentence.*

Grammar, p. 297. Exercises, p. 159.

## SECTION I.

It is six months since I paid a visit to my relations.

Suspend your censure, till your judgment on the subject can be wisely formed.

The reason of *his having acted* in the manner he did, was not fully explained.

If I were to give a reason for their looking so well, it would be, *that they rise early.*

If I mistake not, he is improved both in knowledge and behaviour. Or—*I think he is improved both in knowledge and behaviour.*

Those two boys appear to be equal in capacity.

Whenever he sees me, he inquires concerning his friends.

The reason of his conduct will *appear* in the conclusion of this narrative. Or—*His conduct will be accounted for in the, &c.*

I hope this is the last time of *my acting* so imprudently.

The reason of his sudden departure, was, *that the case did not admit* of delay.

The people gained nothing farther by this step, *than* to suspend their misery. Or—*nothing by this step, but the suspension of their misery.*

I have here supposed that the reader is acquainted with that great modern discovery, which is, at present, universally acknowledged by the inquirers into natural philosophy.

Few words in the English language, are employed in a more loose and uncircumscribed sense, than fancy and imagination.

I intend to make use of these words in my following speculations, that the reader may *rightly* conceive the subject upon which I proceed.

Commend me to an argument like a flail, *against which* there is no fence.

How many are there, by whom these good tidings were never heard!

These points have been illustrated in so plain a manner, that the perusal of the book has given me satisfaction.

However clear the conduct which he ought to have pursued, he had not resolution to set about it.

I was much moved on this occasion, and left the place full of serious reflections.

They are of those that rebel against the light; they know not *its* ways, nor abide in *its* paths.

This measure may afford some profit, and some amusement. Or—*both profit and amusement.*

By a multiplicity of words, the sentiments are not set off and accommodated; but, like David equipped in Saul's armour, they are encumbered and oppressed.

*Though* closely occupied with the affairs of the nation, he did not neglect the concerns of his friends.

*If*, on the *contrary*, secrecy had been enjoined, his conduct was very culpable.

Less capacity, *but more time*, is required for this business.

He did not mention Leonora, nor her *father's* death.

The combatants encountered with such rage, that, eager only to assail, and thoughtless of defence, they fell dead upon the field together.

I shall begin with remarking the defects, and shall then proceed to describe the excellences, of this plan of education.

Numberless orders of beings, to us unknown, people the wide extent of the universe.

His extraordinary beauty struck observers with admiration. Or—*His beauty was so extraordinary, that it struck, &c.*

Thought and language act and re-act upon each other. Or—*act upon each other mutually.*

Their interests were inseparably connected.

Employing all the circumspection which reason can suggest, let your prayers, at the same time, continually ascend to heaven for support. Or—*While you employ all the circumspection which reason can suggest, let your prayers continually ascend to heaven for support.*

## SECTION 2.

Grammar, p. 300. Exercises, p. 161.

THE enemy said, I will pursue, I will overtake, I will divide the spoil.

While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease.

A man should endeavour to make the sphere of his innocent pleasures as wide as possible, that he may retire to them with safety, and find in them such a satisfaction as a wise man would not blush to take. *This advantage we gain by means of the pleasures of imagination.* Or—*This satisfaction we enjoy, by means of, &c.*

The army was composed of Grecians, and Carians, and Lycians, and Pamphylians, and Phrygians.

The body of this animal was strong, proportionable, and beautiful.

Nothing promotes knowledge more than steady application, and a habit of observation.

Though virtue borrows no assistance from the advantages of fortune, yet it may often be accompanied by them.

The knowledge which he has acquired, and the habits of application which he possesses, will probably render him very useful.

Their idleness, their luxury and pleasures, their criminal deeds, their immoderate passions, their timidity and baseness of mind, have dejected them to such a degree, as to make them weary of life.

I was greatly affected, so that I was obliged to leave the place, *though* my assistance had been pressingly solicited.

I strenuously opposed those measures, *but* it was not in my power to prevent them.

I yielded to his solicitation, *for* I perceived the necessity of doing so.

For the wisest purposes, Providence has designed our state to be checkered with pleasure and pain. *As such* let us receive it, and make the best of what is appointed to be our lot.

In the time of prosperity, he had stored his mind with useful knowledge, with good principles, and virtuous dispositions: *and these resources* remain entire, when the days of trouble come.

He had made considerable advances in knowledge, *though* he was very young, and laboured under several disadvantages.

### SECTION 3.

Grammar, p. 303. Exercises, p. 163.

I HAVE, *with a good deal of attention*, considered the subject upon which I was desired to communicate my thoughts.

Whether, *in any country*, a choice altogether unexceptionable has been made, seems doubtful.

Let us endeavour to establish to ourselves an interest in him, who *in his hands* holds the reins of the whole creation.

Virgil, who, *in the sixth book of his Æneid*, has cast the whole system of platonic philosophy, so far as it relates to the soul of man, into beautiful allegories, gives us the punishment, &c.

And, at last, *in the Pyrenean treaty*, Philip the

fourth was obliged to conclude a peace, on terms repugnant to his inclination, to that of his people, to the interest of Spain, and to that of all Europe.

*By a late calculation, it appears that, in Great Britain and Ireland, there are upwards of fifteen millions of inhabitants.*

And although persons of a virtuous and learned education, *when they come forward into the great world*, may be, and too often are, drawn by the temptations of youth, and the opportunities of a large fortune, into some irregularities, it is ever with reluctance and compunction of mind, because their bias to virtue still continues.

Were instruction an essential circumstance in epic poetry, I doubt whether, *in any language*, a single instance could be given of this species of composition.

Some of our most eminent writers have, *as far as it regards the subsistence of our affections after death*, made use of this platonic notion, with great beauty and strength of reason,

*On surveying the most indifferent works of nature*, men of the best sense have been touched, more or less, with these groundless horrors and presages of futurity.

*Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord.*

*Not every one that puts on the appearance of goodness, is good.*

*And there appeared to them Elias with Moses.*

*Your fathers, where are they? and the prophets, do they live for ever?*

*At last, after much fatigue, through deep roads and bad weather, we came with no small difficulty to our journey's end.*

*The praise of judgment*, Virgil has justly contested with Homer; but his invention remains yet unrivalled.

*Instead of being critics on others, let us employ our criticism on ourselves.*



*Leaving others to be judged by Him who searcheth the heart, let us implore his assistance, for enabling us to act well our own part.*

*After passion has for a while exercised its tyrannical sway, its vehemence may by degrees subside.*

*This fallacious art, instead of lengthening life, debars us from enjoying it.*

*Indulging ourselves in imaginary, often deprives us of real enjoyments.*

*When reduced to poverty, how will that nobleman be able to conduct himself, who was educated only to magnificence and pleasure?*

*It is highly proper that a man should be acquainted with a variety of things, the utility of which is above a child's comprehension: but is it necessary, or even possible, that a child should learn every thing it behooves a man to know?*

*When they fall into sudden difficulties, they are less perplexed, and when they encounter dangers, they are less alarmed, than others in the like circumstances.*

*For all your actions, and particularly for the employments of youth, you must hereafter give an account.*

#### SECTION 4.

Grammar, p. 306. Exercises, p. 165.

**CHARITY** breathes habitual kindness towards friends, courtesy towards strangers, long-suffering to enemies.

*Gentleness ought to form our address, to regulate our speech, and to diffuse itself over our whole behaviour.*

*The propensity to look forward into life, is too often immoderately indulged, and grossly abused.*

*The regular tenor of a virtuous and pious life, will prove the best preparation for old age, for death, and for immortality.*

These rules are intended to teach young persons to write with propriety, *perspicuity*, and elegance.

Sinful pleasures *degrade human honour*, and blast the opening prospects of human felicity.

In this state of mind, *every object appears gloomy*, and every employment of life becomes an oppressive burden.

They will acquire different views, by *entering on a virtuous course of action*, and applying to the honourable discharge of the functions of their station.

By the perpetual course of dissipation, in which sensualists are engaged; *by the excesses which they indulge*; by the riotous revel, and the midnight, or rather morning hours, to which they prolong their festivity; they debilitate their bodies, *wear out their spirits*, and cut themselves off from the comforts and duties of life.

#### SECTION 5.

Grammar, p. 306. Exercises, p. 166.

By what I have already expressed, the reader will perceive the business *upon* which I am to proceed.

May the happy message be applied to us, in all its virtue, strength, and comfort!

Generosity is a showy virtue, *of* which many persons are very fond.

These arguments were, without hesitation, and with great eagerness, *embraced*.

It is proper to be long in deliberating; but we should execute *speedily*.

Form your measures with prudence; but *divest yourselves of* anxiety about the issue.

We are struck, we know not how, with the symmetry of any thing we see; and immediately acknowledge the beauty of an object, without inquiring into the *cause of that beauty*.

With Cicero's writings, these persons are more conversant, than with those of Demosthenes, who,

by many degrees; *as an orator at least*, excelled the other.

## SECTION 7.

Grammar, p. 308. Exercises, p. 166.

Our British gardeners, instead of *following* nature, love to deviate from it as much as possible. Or—*instead of humouring*; &c. *love to thwart it*, &c.

I have observed of late the style of some great ministers, very much to exceed that of any other *writers*.

The old may inform the young; and the young may animate *the old*.

The account is generally balanced; for what we *lose* on the one hand, we gain on the other.

The laughers will be for those who have most wit; the serious, for those who have most reason on their side.

If men of eminence are exposed to censure on the one hand, they are as much *exposed* to flattery on the other. If they receive reproaches which are not due, they likewise receive praises *that are not due*.

He can bribe, but he *cannot seduce*. He can buy, but he *cannot gain*. He can lie, but he *cannot deceive*.

He embraced the cause of liberty faintly, and pursued it *irresolutely*; he grew tired of it, when he had much to hope; and gave it up, when he *had nothing to fear*.

There may remain a suspicion that we over-rate the greatness of his genius, in the same manner as *we over-rate the greatness of bodies, that are disproportioned and misshapen*.

## SECTION 7.

Grammar, p. 309. Exercises, p. 166.

*Sobriety of mind* suits the present state of man.

As supporters of *unlawful assemblies*, these people are seized and punished.

To use the Divine name *habitually*, and without serious consideration, is highly irreverent.

From the *kindness* with which he was at first received, great hopes of success were entertained.

They conducted themselves *craftily*, and ensnared us before we had time to escape.

To our confined and humble station it belongs not to censure; but to submit, trust, and adore.

The solace of the mind, under all its labours, is hope; and there are few situations which exclude it entirely.

The humiliation of the mighty, and the fall of ambition from its towering height, little concern the bulk of mankind.

Tranquillity, *order*, and magnanimity, dwell with the pious and resigned man.

*Idleness*, ease, and *prosperity*, have a natural tendency to generate folly and vice.

By a cheerful, *candid*, and *uniform* temper, he conciliated general favour.

We reached the mansion before noon. It was a strong, *magnificent*, Gothic edifice.

I had a long and perilous journey, but a *pleasing* companion, who relieved the fatigue of it.

The speech was introduced by a sensible *exordium*, which made a favourable impression.

The commons made a *warm* remonstrance against so arbitrary a requisition.

The truly illustrious are they who do not court the praise of the world, but who perform the actions which deserve it.

By means of society, our wants are supplied, and our lives are rendered comfortable; our capacities are enlarged, and our virtuous affections called forth into their proper exercise.

Life cannot but prove vain to them who affect a disrelish of every pleasure, that is not both exquisite and new; who measure enjoyment, not by their

own feelings, but by the standard of fashion; who think themselves miserable if others do not admire their state.

By the experience of distress, an arrogant insensibility of temper is most effectually corrected; as the remembrance of our own sufferings, naturally prompts us to feel for others when they suffer. But if Providence has been so kind as not to subject us to much of this discipline in our own lot, let us draw improvement from the harder lot of others. Let us sometimes step aside from the smooth and flowery paths, in which we are permitted to walk, in order to view the toilsome march of our fellows through the thorny desert.

As no one is without his failings, *few also are void of amiable qualities.*

Providence delivered them up to themselves, and they became their own tormentors.

From disappointments and trials, we learn the insufficiency of temporal things to happiness; and are taught to seek it in religion and virtue.

#### CHAP. IV.

*Corrections of the errors that relate to Figures of Speech.*

Grammar, p. 315. Exercises, p. 170.

No human happiness is so pure as not to contain any alloy.

There is a time when factions, by their vehemence, confound and disable one another.

I intend to make use of these words in my following speculations, Or—in the course of my speculations.

Hope, the *cheering star of life*, darts a ray of light through the thickest gloom.

The scheme was highly expensive to him, and proved the *gulf* of his estate.

He was so much skilled in the *exercise* of the oar, that few could equal him.

The death of Cato has, *if I may be allowed to say so*, rendered the Senate an orphan.

Let us be *careful to suit our sails to the wind and weather*; and to steer our vessel aright, that we may avoid the rocks and shoals, which lie every where around us.

A length Erasmus, that great injur'd name,  
(The glory of the priesthood and the shame,) *Stem'd* the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,  
And drove those holy Vandals off the stage.

In *this* our day of proof, our land of hope,  
The good man has his clouds that intervene;  
Clouds that may dim his sublunary day,  
But cannot *darken*; even the best must own,  
Patience and resignation are the *pillars*  
Of human peace on earth.

On the wide sea of letters, 'twas thy boast  
To crowd each sail, and touch at ev'ry coast:  
From that rich *deep* how often hast thou brought  
The pure and precious *pearls* of splendid thought?  
How didst thou triumph on that subject tide,  
Till vanity's wild gust, and stormy pride,  
Drove thy strong *bark*, in evil hour, to split.  
Upon the fatal rock of impious wit!

Since the time that reason began to *exert her powers*, thought, during our waking hours, has been active in every breast, without a moment's suspension or pause. The current of ideas has been always *flowing*. The wheels of the spiritual engine have *circulated* with perpetual motion.

The man who has no rule over his own spirit, possesses no *defence* against *dangers* of any sort. He

lies open to every insurrection of ill-humour, and every invasion of distress. Whereas he who is employed in regulating his mind, is making provision against all the accidents of life. He is erecting a fortress into which, in the day of *danger*, he can retreat with *safety*.

Tamerlane the Great, writes to Bajazet, emperor of the Ottomans, in the following terms.—“Where is the monarch who dares resist us? Where is the potentate who does not glory in being numbered among our attendants? As for thee, *ignobly descended*, since *thy unbounded ambition has subverted all thy vain expectations*, it would be proper, that thou shouldst *repress thy temerity, repent of thy perfidy, and become just and sincere in all thy transactions*. This will secure to thee a *safe and quiet retreat*; and preserve thee from falling a victim to that vengeance, which thou hast so *highly provoked*, and so *justly deserved*.

It is pleasant to be virtuous and good; because that is to excel many others: it is pleasant to grow better; because that is to excel ourselves: it is pleasant even to mortify and subdue our lusts; because that is victory: it is pleasant to command our appetites and passions, and to keep them in due order, within the bounds of reason and religion; because this is empire.

## CHAP. V.

*Corrections of the errors in the chapter of promiscuous exercises.*

See Exercises, p. 173.

## SECTION I.

WHAT is human life to all, but a mixture of some scattered joys and pleasures, with various cares and troubles?

Favours of every kind are doubled, when they are speedily conferred.

*He that is himself weary, will soon weary the company.*

*He that will have the kindness of others, must endure their follies.*

*The first years of man must make provision for the last.*

Perpetual levity must end in ignorance.

In these, and in similar cases, we should generally, in our alms, suffer no one to be witness, but Him who must see every thing.

The neglect of his studies and opportunities of improvement, is the ground of his being so badly qualified for the business. Or—is the reason that he is so badly, &c.

That Plutarch wrote the lives of Demosthenes and Cicero at Chæronea, is clear from his own account.

I wish to cultivate a further acquaintance with you.

He may make the attempt, but he cannot succeed.

No pains were spared by his tutor, to improve him in all useful knowledge.

In no scene of her life was Mary's address more remarkably displayed.

This was the original cause of so barbarous a practice.



*By a variety of false insinuations, he craftily endeavoured to turn the emperor to his purpose.*

*The beauty displayed in the earth, equals the grandeur conspicuous in the heavens.*

*In the health and vigour of the body, and in the flourishing state of worldly fortune, all rejoice.*

*What passes in the hearts of men, is generally invisible to the public eye.*

*Many associations are formed by laws the most arbitrary.*

*These instances will, it is hoped, be sufficient to satisfy every reasonable mind.*

*By rules so general and comprehensive as these are, the clearest ideas are conveyed.*

*He determined not to comply with the proposal, unless he should receive a fair compensation.*

*There can be no doubt that health is preferable to riches.*

*We believe, said they to their friends, that the perusal of such books has ruined our principles. Or—ruined your principles.*

*John's temper greatly indisposed him for giving instruction. Or—for receiving instruction.*

*Vegetation is constantly advancing, though no eye can trace its gradations.*

*His importunity was the reason of my consenting to the measure.*

*I conceived a great regard for him; and I could not but mourn for the loss of him. Or—for the loss he had sustained.*

*He was confined in his own house, by the officer who had apprehended him. Or—He was confined in the house of the officer, by whom he had been apprehended.*

*Charlotte, the friend of Amelia, to whom no one imputed blame, was too prompt in her friend's vindication. Or—in her own vindication.*

*Men who are rich and avaricious, dream them-*

selves in a spring which might have watered all around them.

I should prefer *his being* of rather slow parts, than of a bad disposition.

As soon as Eugenius undertook the care of a parish, it engrossed his attention.

The plan will at once contribute to general convenience, and to the beauty and elegance of the town.

Together with the national debt, the greatest national advantages are transmitted to succeeding generations.

Their intimacy had probably commenced in the happier period of their youth and obscurity.

His subject is precisely of that kind, which *only* a daring imagination could have adopted.

This emperor conjured the Senate, that the purity of his reign might not be stained by the blood of *even* a guilty senator.

It is a happy constitution of mind, to be able to view successive objects so steadily, that the *more important* may never prevent us from doing justice to *those which are of less consequence*.

This activity drew over to Virginia, great numbers of enterprising men; who came either in search of fortune, or of liberty, which was the only compensation for the want of fortune.

The erroneous judgment of parents, respecting the conduct of schoolmasters, has paved the way to the ruin of hopeful boys, and disturbed the peace of many an ingenious man, who had engaged in the care of youth.

## SECTION 2.

Exercises, p. 175.

THE Greek is, doubtless, a language much superior, in richness, harmony, and variety, to the Latin.

Those three great *geniuses* flourished in the same period.

He has made a judicious *adaptation* of the examples to the rule.

This part of knowledge has been always growing, and it will *continue to grow*, till the subject be exhausted.

A boy of twelve years of age may study these lessons. Or—a boy *twelve years old*.

The servant produced from his late master an *unexceptionable* character.

I am surprised that so great a philosopher should spend *his* time in the pursuit of such chimeras.

The ends of a divine, and *those of a* human legislator, are vastly different.

*Scarcely* had the "Spirit of Laws" made its appearance, *when* it was attacked. Or—No sooner ——— than.

His donation was the more acceptable, *because* it was given without solicitation. Or—as it was given, &c.

This subject is an unwelcome intruder, affording an uneasy sensation, and *always bringing* with it a mixture of concern and compassion.

He accordingly draws out his forces, and offers battle to Hiero, who immediately *accepts* it.

James *lay* late in bed yesterday; and this morning he *lies* still later.

The reason of this strange proceeding, will be *explained* when I make my defence.

I have *often* observed him, and *this is his mode* of proceeding: he *first* enjoins silence; and then, &c.

*Not having known* or considered the subject, he made a crude decision.

*All of them* were deceived by his fair pretences, and *all of them* lost their property.

It is *more than* a year since I left school.

He was guilty of conduct *so atrocious*, that he was *entirely* deserted by his friends.

No other employment *than that of* a bookseller, suited his taste. Or—No employment *but that of a* bookseller, &c.

*By this* I am instructed, and *by that* I am honoured.

I pleaded that I was sincere; and, after some time, he assented *to the truth of it*; *by which* I entirely escaped punishment.

To this I am *the more* disposed, as it will serve to illustrate the principles *above* advanced.

From what I have said, you will *readily* perceive the subject *on which* I am to proceed.

These are points too trivial *to be noticed*. They are objects *with which* I am totally unacquainted.

The nearer that men approach *to each other*, the more numerous *are their points* of contact, and the greater *will be* their pleasures or *their* pains.

Thus I have endeavoured *to render* the subject *more intelligible*.

This is the most useful art *which men possess*.

*In dividing their subjects*, the French writers of sermons study neatness.

There is not *more beauty* in one of them than in another.

### SECTION 3.

Exercises, p. 177.

1. *STUDY* to unite *gentleness of manners with firmness of principle*, affable behaviour with untainted integrity.

In that work, we are *frequently* interrupted by unnatural thoughts.

*If we except* one or two expressions, the composition is not *liable* to censure.

To answer his purpose effectually, he *selected* a very moving story.

I am not able to discover whether these points are *in any manner* connected.

These are arguments which cannot be *refuted* by all the cavils of infidelity.

*I was much inclined* to reply to this matter.

I hope that I *shall* not be troubled in future, on this, or any *similar occasion*.

It is difficult to unite copiousness *with precision*.

Let us consider the proper means to effect our purpose.

We must pay attention to what *precedes*, and *what* immediately follows.

The more this track is pursued, and the more eloquence is studied, the *better* we shall be guarded against a false taste.

True believers of every denomination compose the church of God.

This is the substance of *what* has been said on the subject.

A perfect union of wit and judgment, is one of the rarest things *that occur*.

Praise, like gold and diamonds, *owes its value only to its scarcity*.

Intemperance, *though it may fire the spirits for an hour*, will make life short or miserable.

From the *errors of their education*, all their miseries have proceeded.

The *disinterestedness of their conduct* produced general admiration.

I viewed the habitation of my departed friend. — Venerable shade! I gave thee a tear *then*: accept of one cordial drop that falls to thy memory *now*.

We are here *to-day*; and gone *to-morrow*.

This author is more remarkable for strength of sentiment, than for *harmony of language*.

Many persons are more delighted with correct and elegant language, than with *important sentiments* and *accurate reasoning*.

I feel myself grateful to my friend, for all the instances of kindness, which he has manifested to me. Or—for all his proofs of kindness.

It is not from this world that any ray of comfort can proceed, to cheer the gloom of the last hour.

## SECTION 4.

Exercises, p. 179.

It is dangerous for mortal beauty, or terrestrial virtue, to be examined by *too strong a light*.

Beautiful women *seldom* possess any great accomplishment of mind, because they, for the most part, study behaviour rather than solid excellence.

To fret and repine at every disappointment of our wishes, is to discover the temper of froward children, not of men, far less of Christians.

It is decreed by Providence, that nothing truly valuable shall be obtained in our present state, but with difficulty and danger.

Labour necessarily requires pauses of ease and relaxation; and the deliciousness of ease commonly makes us unwilling to return to labour.

Nothing can be great which is not right; nothing which reason condemns, can be suitable to the dignity of the human mind.

In youth, we have warm hopes, which are soon blasted by rashness and negligence; and great designs, which are defeated by inexperience.

To the children of idleness, the haunts of dissipation open many a wide and inviting gate, by night and by day.

True virtue must form one complete and entire system. All its parts are connected; piety with morality, charity with justice, benevolence with temperance and fortitude.

Dissimulation degrades parts and learning; ob-

scures the lustre of every accomplishment; and sinks us into universal contempt.

*Positive as you now are in your opinions, and confident in your assertions, be assured that the time approaches, when both men and things will appear to you in a different light.*

In this age of dissipation and luxury, how many avenues are constantly open that lead to the temple of folly!

By extravagance and idleness, and the vain ambition of emulating others in the splendid show of life, many run into expense beyond their fortune.

Objects are distinguished from each other by their qualities: they are separated by the distance of time or place.

Clarendon, being a man of extensive capacity, stored his mind with a variety of ideas; which circumstance contributed to the successful exertion of his vigorous abilities.

## SECTION 5.

Exercises, p. 180.

THE highest degree of reverence should be paid to youth; and nothing indecent should be suffered to approach their eyes or ears.

He who is blessed with a clear conscience, enjoys, in the worst conjunctures of human life, a peace, a dignity, an elevation of mind, peculiar to virtue.

In a few years, the hand of industry may change the face of a country; but it often requires as many generations, to change the sentiments and manners of a people.

When the human mind dwells long and attentively on any subject, the passions are apt to grow warm, interested and enthusiastic: and often force into their service the understanding which they ought to obey.

Some years afterwards, being released from prison, he was, by reason of his consummate knowledge of

*law and military affairs, exalted to the supreme power.*

The discontented man *is never found without a great share of malignity.* His spleen irritates and sours his temper, and leads him to discharge its venom on all with whom he stands connected.

• We cannot doubt *that all the proceedings of Providence, when fully understood, will appear as equitable, as now they seem irregular.*

All that great wealth *generally gives above a moderate fortune, is, more room for the freaks of caprice, and more privilege for ignorance and vice ; a quicker succession of flatteries, and a larger circle of voluptuousness.*

The miscarriages of the great designs of princes, are recorded in the histories of the world, but are of *small use to the bulk of mankind, who seem very little interested in admonitions against errors which they cannot commit.*

Were there any man who could say, *that he had never, in the course of his life, suffered himself to be transported by passion, or given just ground of offence to any one, such a man might have some plea for impatience, when he received from others unreasonable treatment.*

Christianity will, at some future period, influence the conduct of nations as well as of individuals. But *this event, though its greatest, will probably be its latest triumph ; for it can be effected only through the medium of private character : and it will, therefore, be a change not rapid in its progress, and visible at every step ; but gradual in its advances, and perceptible only when considerable effects have been produced.*

The British constitution *stands among the nations of the earth, like an ancient oak in the wood, which, after having overcome many a blast, overtops the other trees of the forest, and commands respect and veneration.*



## SECTION 6.

See Exercises, p. 182.

WHAT an anchor is to a ship in a dark night, on an unknown coast, and amidst a boisterous ocean, that is the hope of future happiness to the soul, when *distracted* by the confusions of the world. In danger, it gives security; amidst general fluctuation, it affords one fixed point of rest.

Our pride and self-conceit render us quarrelsome and contentious, by nourishing a weak and childish sensibility to every fancied point of our own honour or interest, while they shut up all regard to the honour or interest of our brethren.

If there be any first principle of wisdom, it is undoubtedly this: the distresses that are removable, endeavour to remove; those which cannot be removed, bear with as little disquiet as you can: in every situation of life, there are comforts; find them out, and enjoy them.

Instead of aspiring beyond your proper level, bring down your mind to your state; lest, by aiming too high, you spend your life in a train of fruitless pursuits, and bring yourself at last to a state of entire insignificance and contempt.

Often have we seen, that what we considered at the time, as a sore disappointment, has proved, in the issue, to be a merciful providence; and that, if what we once eagerly wished for had been obtained, it would have been so far from making us happy, that it would have produced our ruin.

Can the stream continue to flow when it is cut off from the fountain? Can the branch flourish when torn away from the stock which gave it nourishment? No more can dependent spirits be happy, when deprived of all union with the Father of spirits, and the Fountain of happiness.

Prosperity is redoubled to a good man, by his gene-

*rous use of it.* It is reflected back upon him from every one whom he makes happy. *In the intercourse of domestic affection, in the attachment of friends, the gratitude of dependents, the esteem and good will of all who know him, he sees blessings multiplied round him on every side.*

*He that would pass the latter part of life with honour and decency, must, when he is young, consider, that he shall one day be old; and remember when he is old, that he once was young. In youth, he must lay up knowledge for his support, when his powers of acting shall forsake him; and in age, forbear to animadvert with rigour, on faults which experience only can correct.*

*Let us consider that youth is not of long duration; and that in maturer age, when the enchantments of fancy shall cease, and phantoms dance no more about us, we shall have no comforts but the approbation of our own hearts, the esteem of wise men, and the means of doing good. Let us live as men who are some time to grow old; and to whom it will be the most dreadful of all evils, to count their past years only by follies, and to be reminded of their former luxuriance of health, only by the maladies which riot has produced.*

71

↑↑↑

**ALPHABETICAL INDEX**

**TO THE**

**Grammar, Exercises, and Key.**

# **PREFACE**

TO

## **THE ALPHABETICAL INDEX.**

**AS** the Grammar contains a considerable number of positions and minor rules, which are not readily discoverable by the general arrangement of the work ; and as the last editions of the Exercises and Key, comprise many critical and explanatory notes, which could not conveniently be inserted in the Grammar; the author conceived that an Alphabetical Index to the Grammar, Exercises and Key, would not be unacceptable to the reader. With this view, and in conformity with the wishes of persons, for whose judgment he entertains great respect, he has produced the following Index to the three books.

In forming this work, it was not his sole design to assist the student, in readily discovering any particular subjects of Grammar. He wished also to express the most important principles of the art, in short, comprehensive, and striking sentences, calculated to stimulate the learner's curiosity, and to impress the subjects more deeply in his memory. The author was desirous that the work should at once form an Index to particulars, and an Epitome of the chief rules and principles of the language.

The reader who consults this Index, will observe that the references to the pages always point to the Grammar, unless the Exercises, or the Key, are mentioned. The Stereotype edition of the Grammar, the Twelfth of the Exercises, and the Tenth of the Key, are the editions referred to : and the pages of reference to each of the books, will be the same, in every subsequent edition.

In all cases, where explanatory notes, or critical discussions, have been inserted in the Exercises or the Key, the Index refers to the pages which contain them : and, in a few special cases, these books are referred to, as illustrating and exemplifying the rules. But general references of this kind could not be made, without giving the Index too great an extent. The student may, however, in every rule that is mentioned, readily apply to the correspondent Exercise and Key ; in which he will always find a variety of exemplification, and, in any instances, extended views of the subject.

## ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

### A.

<b>ABSOLUTE.</b> Case Absolute—Its nature explained,	78, 141
It belongs to no verb, expressed or implied,	140
How to be parsed,	221
How to be pointed,	261
<b>ACCENT.</b> Its nature and distinctions,	224—229
Accent dignifies syllables; emphasis, words,	233
Manner of pronouncing the unaccented vowels, denotes the speaker's education,	31, 32
By what marks signified,	270
<b>ACCUSATIVE</b> case. The same as the objective,	53
<b>ADDRESS</b> to the young students, on the use and abuse of their literary attainments,	327, 328
<b>ADJECTIVE.</b> The definition of it,	56
It is varied only by degrees of Comparison,	57
Whether the positive is a degree of comparison,	57
Various modes of forming the degrees of comparison,	57, 58
How adjectives become nouns, and nouns adjectives,	58, 166
Though the degrees of comparison are indefinite in number, yet language requires but few of them,	59
The superlative of Eminence, and the superlative of Comparison, distinguished,	60
Every adjective has its substantive,	156
Adjectives improperly used as adverbs,	161, 162
Rules for avoiding this impropriety,	Exercises, 113
Adjective pronoun <i>such</i> is often misapplied,	162

These pages of the Grammar refer to Collins & Co.'s Stereotype Edition.

- ADJECTIVE.** Double comparatives and superlatives improper, 162  
 Adjectives having a superlative signification, do not admit of comparison, 163  
 Degrees of it often inaccurately applied, 163, 164  
 In particular cases, the adjective and noun should not be separated, 164  
 When placed before, when after its noun, 164, 165  
 A plural adjective pronoun will sometimes associate with a singular noun, 165  
 In what cases to be omitted, in what repeated, 208  
 How to be pointed, 259
- ADJECTIVE** pronoun. See *Pronoun*.
- ADJUNCTS.** Their nature and punctuation, 258, 263
- ADVERB.** Its nature, origin, and varieties, 119, 121  
 The same word occasionally used as an adverb, an adjective, or a substantive, 120. See *Words*.  
 Adverbs of time not superseded by the tenses of verbs—and why, 122  
 Adverbs improperly used as adjectives, 162  
 This point elucidated, *Exercises*, 63. *Key*, 46  
 Rules to determine when the adverb, and when the adjective, should be used, *Exercises*, 113  
 Its appropriate situation in general, 186, 187, 288  
 The adverb *never* commonly precedes the verb, 188  
 The adverb *where* improperly used for *in which*, 188  
 Adverbs improperly used for substantives, 188, 189  
 When to be omitted, 210  
 How to be pointed, 260, 264  
 See *Negatives*.
- AFFIRMATION** is not the essence of the verb, 72, 73, 76
- ALLEGORY.** Its nature. Rules for using it properly, 319, 320
- ALPHABET.** Nature of a perfect one, 15  
 The English alphabet imperfect, 15, 17
- ANTITHESIS.** Its nature, 323—It should be discreetly used, 324
- APOLOGY** for the author's frequent additions to his grammatical works, *Key*, p. 3
- APOSTROPHE.** The nature and use of this figure, 323  
 See *Characters*.
- APPOSITION.** Rule respecting the cases of nouns in apposition, 169, 177. *Exercises*, 71  
 Nouns in this state how to be pointed, 261  
 See *Nouns*.
- ARRANGEMENT.** A skilful arrangement of words and members promotes perspicuity, 152, 164, 186, 187, 288, 292  
 It also promotes the strength of a sentence, 303, 308  
 It conduces to the harmony of language, 311, 313
- ARTICLE.** Its nature, use, and importance, 44, 46, 167  
 The article *a* agrees with nouns in the singular number only: the article *the* with nouns in both numbers, 166  
 Omitting or using the article *a* forms a nice distinction in the sense, 168

- ARTICLE.** When to be omitted, when repeated, 168, 169, 207, 208, 276  
*Article the* used as an epithet of distinction, 168  
*Article the* is sometimes used instead of the possessive pronoun, 169  
 It sometimes governs the participle, 184  
**ARTICULATION.** The nature of it explained, 32—34  
**AUXILIARY** verbs. Their nature, use, and importance, 71, 78, 79, 85, 95—99  
 The same verb is sometimes an auxiliary, sometimes a principal, 97  
 Their form in the Subjunctive Mood, 90, 99, 196—201  
 This form exemplified, *Exercises*, 85—88. *Key*, 54—58  
 Auxiliary and principal constitute but one verb, 84, 85, 100, 108, 109  
 Auxiliary and principal form a compound tense, 100  
 The auxiliaries *should*, *would*, &c. refer occasionally to present, past, and future time, 83, 91, 180  
**AUXILIARY.** The auxiliary *let* governs the objective case, 178  
 When to be omitted, or repeated, 209, 210. *Key*, 66  
 Auxiliary words abound in English, and in other modern tongues, 119  
*See Verb.*

B.

- THE BIBLE.** The present translation of it is the best standard of the English language, 161  
**DR. BLAIR'S** recommendation of the study of grammar and composition, 6, 7

C.

- CADENCE.** Its nature and how to be managed, 238, 239  
 The close of a sentence should not be abrupt, or unpleasant, 314  
**CÆSURA** and demi-cæsura. The nature of these poetical pauses explained, 249, 251  
**CAPITAL** letters. Rules respecting the use of them, 272, 273  
 Mode of exercising the student in them, *Exercises*, 125  
**CASE.** Only three in English, 53  
 Mode of forming cases in Latin, not applicable to our language, 54  
 Reasons in support of an objective case attached to English nouns, 54, 56, 110  
 The verb *to be* has the same case before and after it, 177  
 This rule applies also, if the verb is not expressed, *Ex.* 71  
 Passive verbs of naming have the same case before and after them, 178. *Exercises*, 71



- CASE.** Rules which determine the possessive case, 169—175  
 Rules which determine the objective case, 175—178  
 The same cases of nouns and pronouns are connected by conjunctions, 194  
*See Nominative Case. Possessive Case.*
- CASE** absolute. *See Absolute.*
- CHARACTERS.** Particular ones used in composition, 270—272
- CLAUSE** of a sentence explained, 137
- CLEARNESS** of a sentence. Rules to promote it, viz.  
 The proper position of adverbs, 288  
 The due position of circumstances, 288  
 The proper disposition of relatives, &c. 291, 292
- CLIMAX.** The nature of this figure, 325
- COLON.** Directions for using it, 265, 266
- COMMA.** Rules for applying it in all its varieties, 258—264
- COMPARISON.** Its rules as a figure of speech, 321  
 Comparative members how to be pointed, 261  
*See Adjectives.*
- CONCORD** and government explained, 138
- CONJUGATION.** *See Verb.*
- CONJUNCTIONS.** Their nature and distinctions, 126, 127  
 Their peculiar use and importance, 128, 129  
 The copulative and disjunctive conjunctions operate differently on the verb, 143—146  
 Their power in determining the mood of verbs, 104, 194  
 In what cases they influence the form of verbs, and in what cases they do not, 195—203  
 Some of them require correspondent conjunctions, 203, 204  
 Often used improperly, both singly and in pairs, 204  
 Different effects of omitting or repeating them, 205, 210, 301, 802  
 The nature and construction of *than* and *but*, explained at large, 206. *Key*, p. 61—63
- CONJUNCTIVE** termination. The instances stated, in which it is to be applied to the verb, 103, 198—203
- CONSONANT.** Its precise nature and divisions, 18, 20  
 Distinction between its name and nature, is of great importance, 19  
 How to apply consonants most advantageously, 309, 312  
*See Vowels and Consonants.*

## D.

- DASH.** In what cases to be applied, 267
- DECLENSION.** The noun and pronoun declined, 53, 62  
 But one declension in English, 55  
 More than one would be useless and improper, 55
- DERIVATION.** Ways in which words are derived from one another, 130—133  
 Remarks on the system of Horne Tooke, 133

**DERIVATION.** Various sources whence the English language is derived, 134—136

**DISPOSITION** of words and members. See *Arrangement*.

E.

- ELLIPSIS.** Its nature and importance, 207  
 It is frequently unnecessary, 207  
 It is sometimes improper, 207  
 The propriety or impropriety of the Ellipsis, with respect to all the parts of speech, 207—210  
 Special cases of improper Ellipsis, 211  
 In what cases Auxiliaries are to be omitted, or repeated, before the principal verb, Key, 66  
**EMPHASIS.** Nature and necessity of it explained, 231—234  
 The great regulator of Quantity—and sometimes of Accent, 234—235  
 The great rule for managing it, 236  
**ENGLISH** language. Its own idiom and principles, must be observed, 84, 85, 104, 108—111  
**EQUIVALENCE** in sense does not imply similarity in grammatical construction, 72  
**ETYMOLOGY,** 41—136  
 See *Article, Noun,* and the other parts of Speech.  
 Etymological and Syntactical parsing, 215—223  
**EXCEPTIONS** to the *Second Rule* of Syntax, Key p. 32  
**EXCLAMATION.** Rules for applying the point, 268, 269  
 A figure of speech, 325  
**EXERCISES.** Of great importance to the student, *Exercises*, 3, 4  
 Promiscuous Exercises in Orthography, *Exercises*, 36. Key, 5  
 —————in Syntax, *Exercises*, 98. Key, 69  
 —————in Punctuation, *Exercises*, 128. Key, 100  
 —————in Perspicuity, *Exercises*, 173. Key, 141  
 See *Grammatical Exercises*.

F.

- FEET.** See *Poetical Feet*.  
**FIGURES** of speech. Their nature and use, and the rules for applying them properly, 315, 325  
**FINITE** verbs. Their nature as distinguished from verbs in the infinitive mood, 137  
**FRENCH** idioms. Some of them imitated in English, 152, 169  
 Some of them to be avoided, 168, 176, 188, 275

## G.

- GENDER.** Three methods, in English, of distinguishing the sex, 48, 49
- GENITIVE** case. Its meaning, 53  
 The double genitive in what cases allowable, 173, 174  
*See Possessive Case.*
- GRAMMAR.** Its utility and importance, 6  
 The philosophy of grammar recommended, 4  
 The grammar of other languages, and the sentiments of various English grammarians, occasionally noticed, 4  
 The grammatical discussions, dispersed through the book, peculiarly useful to students, 8  
 Objections to the system. *See Objections.*
- GRAMMATICAL** exercises. Their use and importance, *Exercises*, 3, 4  
 Vulgar and glaring errors totally improper, for such a work, *Exercises*, 7  
 They should be introduced into the earliest stages of grammatical studies—Reasons for this opinion, *Exercises*, 8  
 Particular directions for using them, *Exercises*, 10, 13
- GREEK** and Latin. When to be imitated, when to be deviated from, in English construction, 54, 85, 88, 104, 109—111

## H.

11. Particular attention due to the sound of this letter, 16, 25, 44
- HARMONY** of words and members promotes the strength of a sentence, 309—344  
 Rules to promote harmony in words themselves, 310  
 Rules to promote the harmony of words, with respect to one another, 312  
 Rules to promote harmony, with regard to the members of sentences, 313  
 Sense should not be sacrificed to sound, 314  
 Poetical harmony—its principles, 252—254
- HYPHEN.** When to be used, and when to be omitted, between two nouns, 166  
 Its general nature and use, 270

## I.

- IDIOMS** of other languages may be adopted; but with proper limitations, 85, 104, 110, 111
- IMPERATIVE** mood. *See Mood.*
- IMPERSONAL** verbs. *See Verbs.*

**INFINITIVE mood.** See *Moods*.

**INNOVATIONS** in some parts of English grammar are easily made, 8, 86, 88

They should be admitted with caution, 8, 86, 88

**INSTRUCTION**, moral and religious, should be occasionally blended with the elements of learning, 7. *Exercises*, 5, 6

**INTERJECTION.** Its nature and extent, 43, 44, 129, 130

When to be omitted, or repeated, 210. *The Key*, 67

Rules of Syntax respecting it, 152, 214

**INTERROGATION.** What case follows it, 154

Sentences containing it parsed, 219

Rules for applying the point, 267, 268

Sometimes used as a figure of speech, 324

**INTERROGATIVE.** See *Pronoun* and *Subsequent*.

**IRREGULAR.** See *Verb*.

## K.

**KEY.** The use of this Key to private learners, *Exercises*, 5

Advantages of the mode of forming it, *Exercises*, 5

## L.

**LEARNING.** Its elements should be occasionally blended with moral and religious instruction, 7. *Exercises*, 5, 6

Its happiest application, 327, 328

**LETTERS.** See *vowels* and *consonants*.

Several letters in the English alphabet superfluous, 17

## M.

**MEANS.** The phrases *this means* and *that means* vindicated, 156—160

**MELODY**, harmony, and expression, with regard to versification, 251—256

As they regard Prose. See *Harmony*.

**MEMBER** of a sentence distinguished from a Clause, 257

Members how to be pointed, 258, 261, 262

See *Arrangement* and *Sentences*.

**METAPHOR.** The nature of it—Rules to be observed in using it, 317—319

**METONYMY.** The nature of this figure of speech, 322

**MOODS.** Their nature and variety explained, 74, 75

The extent and limitation of English Moods, 79, 104, 105

The Potential mood in English supported, 78, 79

The Potential mood furnished with four tenses, 91

The Potential converted into the Subjunctive, 92

The Subjunctive mood when, and how, varied in its form, from the Indicative, 89, 90, 99, 103, 202

## P

- MOODS.** The existence of a subjunctive mood, in English proved, 103, 104, 202  
 Various opinions of grammarians, respecting the existence, nature, and extent, of the English Subjunctive mood, 202, 203  
 In what cases conjunctions require the Subjunctive mood, 195—200  
 When contingency and futurity concur, the termination of the verb is varied, 198—200  
 Indicative mood different from the Potential, 78, 79  
 Indicative different from the Subjunctive, 79, 90, 103, 203  
 Infinitive mood. Its great simplicity, 75, 76  
**MOOD.** How it is governed and applied, 179  
 The sign *to* is often misapplied, 179  
 When the *present* and when the *perfect*, of the infinitive is to be used, 180—183. *Key*, 44, 45  
 This point exemplified, *Exercises*, 73, 74. *Key*, 42, 44  
 The infinitive mood often made absolute, 179  
 How it is to be pointed, 261  
 Imperative mood, variously applied, 74, 78, 138  
 Extent of the Imperative; strictly considered, 88, 223  
 A verb in this mood, is not affirmative, 72  
 The same moods connected by conjunctions, 194, 195  
**MOVEMENT** and measure, how distinguished, 249  
**MULTITUDE.** Nouns of this kind operate, variously on the verb, 147

## N.

- NATIONS.** Different nations have used various contrivances to mark the moods, tenses, and cases, 54, 104, 109, 110, 119  
**NEGATIVES.** Two in English form an affirmative, 189  
 Two of them are often used, instead of one, 189  
 This point elucidated, *Exercises*, 80, 81. *Key*, 50  
**NEUTER** pronoun *it*, very variously applied, 152, 153  
**NEUTER** verb. See *verb*.  
**NOMINATIVE** case. Its nature explained, 53  
 It follows the verb, in interrogative and imperative sentences, 138  
 It agrees with the verb, in number and person, 139  
 The infinitive mood, or part of a sentence, is often the nominative case to a verb, 139  
 Every verb has a nominative case, except, &c. 140  
 Every nominative belongs to some verb, except, &c. 140  
 In certain circumstances, a verb between two nouns, may have either for its nominative, 141  
 A nominative before a participle, &c. forms the case absolute, 141  
 The nominative is commonly placed *before* the verb—in what cases *after* it, 141, 142  
 In the phrases *as follows*, *as appears*, what are the nominatives to the verbs, 142

<b>NOMINATIVE case.</b> The nominative to the verb is sometimes not easily ascertained,	144, 145
In what instance is the relative the nominative to the verb,	153
When there are two nominatives of different persons, to which should the verb apply,	155
Rules for pointing the nominative,	258, 263
See <i>Case</i> .	
<b>NOUNS.</b> Their nature and divisions,	46, 47
Three modes of distinguishing their gender,	48, 49
But few in English, with variable terminations,	50
The number of nouns how formed,	50—52
English nouns have but three cases,	53—56
Two successive nouns in the possessive case to be avoided,	56
Nouns are often formed by participles,	77
They are often derived from verbs and adjectives,	130
Singular nouns joined by a copulative, require their verbs, &c. to be in the plural number,	143
This required even when the nouns are nearly related,	144
Cases of difficulty stated, and resolved,	144, 145
When the nouns are of different persons, which is to be preferred,	146
Singular nouns connected by a disjunctive, require the verb, &c. to be in the singular number,	146
When the disjunctive noun and pronoun are of different persons, the verb agrees with the nearer,	146
A disjunctive between a singular and a plural noun, requires the verb to be plural,	147
Nouns of multitude sometimes require a singular verb, sometimes a plural one,	147
This point exemplified,	<i>Exercises, 55, 56. Key, 24</i>
One noun governs another in the possessive case,	169
If the nouns signify the same thing, there is no variation of case,	169
The nouns are then <i>in apposition</i> ,	169
This construction changed by a relative and verb,	169
Rules for applying, or omitting, the sign of the possessive case,	170—173, 174
The preposition <i>of</i> is frequently preferred to the sign of the possessive case,	173, 174
A noun may be formed by the article and participle, and by the pronoun and participle;	183—185
In what cases the noun is omitted, in what repeated,	208
How to be pointed,	259—261, 262
See <i>Case. Declension</i> .	
<b>NUMBER.</b> The nature of it shown,	50
How the plural number of nouns is formed,	50, 51
Applicable to nouns, pronouns, and verbs,	50, 61, 73

## O.

**OBJECTIONS.** Most of those made to this system of grammar answered, 8

**OBJECTIVE** case. See *Case*.

**OBSCURITY.** It arises from a wrong choice of words, 277—281

And from a wrong arrangement of them, 287—292

Three chief causes of writing obscurely, 280

**OPPOSITION.** Words opposed how to be pointed, 261

Sentiments opposed how to be expressed, 308

**ORDER** of words and members. See *Arrangement*.

**ORTHOGRAPHY,** 13—40

Far from being uniform, in English, 40

Rules for forming primitive and derivative words, 37—40

The orthography of Dr. Johnson not to be altered on slight grounds, 40

See *Alphabet, Syllables, Vowels and Consonants, &c.*

## P.

**PARAGRAPHS.** Rules for dividing a work into paragraphs, 272

**PARENTHESIS.** In what cases it is proper, in what improper, 269, 296

The point to be placed within it, 270

**PARSING.** Its nature and use, 215

Etymological parsing, 215—217. *Exercises, 2*

Syntactical parsing, 217—223. *Exercises, 3*

Etymological parsing-table, *Exercises, 1*

Syntactical parsing table, *Exercises, 2*

**PARTICIPLE.** Its nature and properties explained, 75—77

Perfect and passive participle distinguished, 76

It is not a distinct part of speech, 102

Its use in conjugating both the active and passive verbs, 102, 105, 108

The participle and its adjuncts form a *substantive phrase*, 185, 223

The participle has the same government as its verb, 183

It becomes a substantive by means of the article, 184

And also by means of the pronoun, 185

The perfect participle and imperfect tense not to be confounded, 186

The participle with its dependencies, how to be pointed, 260

Reasons for assigning it a distinct place in Syntax, *Ex. 55*

**PARTICLE** *as*, is not always equivalent to the pronoun *it*, or *that*, 143. *Key, 60*

or *whith*, 143. *Key, 60*

**PARTS** of speech. Various enumerated by grammarians, 43

The same word forms different parts of speech. See *Words*.

**PAUSES.** Their nature, kinds, and uses, 236, 237

- PAUSES.** Rules for applying them properly, 238  
 The closing and suspending pauses distinguished, 238, 239  
 Poetical pauses of two sorts, 249—251
- PERIOD.** Directions for using it, 266
- PERSONIFICATION.** Its nature and use, 322, 323
- PERSONS.** Applicable to nouns, pronouns, and verbs, 47, 61, 73  
 Three necessary in each number, 61, 73  
 The second takes place of the third, and the first of both, 146  
 The second person is the object of the imperative, 88  
 The nominative and verb agree in person, 139  
 How to avoid the confusion of persons, 146  
 Relative and antecedent are of the same person, 148  
 The person is variable, when the relative is preceded by two nominatives of different persons, 155  
 Persons of the verb when to be varied, when not, 103, 195—203
- PERSPICUITY** and accuracy, 274—326  
 See *Purity, Propriety, Precision, Clearness, Unity, and Strength.*
- PHRASE.** Its nature, 138, 257  
 How to be pointed, 258, 263  
 The phrase, "*as follows*," explained, 142, 143, 153  
 The phrase, "*every leaf and every twig*," requires a singular verb, 142, 143, 153  
*Key.* Rule viii. Note 3. p. 32
- POETICAL** feet. Why called *Feet*, 242  
 Formed, in English, by accented and unaccented syllables, 242  
 Their kinds, divisions, and subdivisions, 243—249  
 Poetical harmony. See *Harmony and Melody.*  
 Poetical pauses. See *Pauses.*
- POSITION** of words. Great importance of the situation, in which words are placed in a sentence, 311  
 The place of adverbs, relatives, and circumstances, necessary to the clearness of a sentence, 288—291  
 See *Arrangement.*
- POSSESSIVE** case. The sign of it when and where to be applied, 171, 172  
 In what instances, both the sign and the preposition *of* are to be used, 173, 174
- POTENTIAL** mood. See *Mood.*
- PRECISION** of language. In what it consists, 282  
 Three faults opposed to precision, 282  
 Words termed *synonymous* are the great source of a loose style, 284, 285
- PREPOSITIONS.** Their nature and office, 123  
 They often give verbs a new meaning, 123  
 Certain syllables improperly termed inseparable prepositions, 123  
 The peculiar use of prepositions shown, 124  
 They are often properly omitted, 210  
 They are not, in general, to be separated from the relative, or the noun, 190, 300  
 They govern the objective case, 190  
 Different relations require different prepositions, though connected by the same verb, 191



<b>PREPOSITIONS.</b> A copious list of errors in applying the different prepositions,	191—193
What prepositions are proper before nouns of place,	193, 194
When the preposition is to be omitted,	210
How to be pointed,	262
<b>PRONOUN.</b> Its general nature and use,	60
Three kinds of pronouns,	60
Three persons to each number of the pronoun,	61
Why the third person only is marked by gender,	61
The <i>Personal</i> pronouns how declined,	62
The <i>Relative</i> pronoun and its varieties explained,	62—64
The <i>Relative</i> and <i>Interrogative</i> not distinct species,	64, 65
The <i>Adjective</i> pronoun and its four subdivisions explained,	65—68
Various opinions, respecting the <i>Adjective</i> pronoun, stated,	68, 69
Pronouns agree with their antecedents, in gender and number,	148
Relatives, though in the objective case, are placed <i>before</i> the verb,	149, 175
Personal pronouns are unnecessary, when the noun itself is expressed,	149
The pronoun <i>that</i> is frequently applied to persons as well as to things,	149
This is sometimes indispensable,	149, 150
The pronouns <i>whichever</i> , &c. may be elegantly divided,	150
The objective case of the personal pronouns, is improperly used instead of <i>these</i> and <i>those</i> ,	150
<i>What</i> is improperly used for <i>that</i> ,	150
The pronoun <i>who</i> is often misapplied for <i>which</i> ,	151
The relative <i>who</i> not applicable to little children,	151
When the name of a person is used, merely as a name, <i>which</i> should be used instead of <i>who</i> ,	151
The relative often attended with ambiguity,	152, 291, 292
<i>It is</i> and <i>it was</i> , are often used in a plural construction,	152
What case of the pronoun does the interjection require,	152
The neuter pronoun <i>it</i> often refers to the masculine, and the feminine gender,	152, 153
The pronoun <i>it</i> has various applications,	153
The relative is sometimes the nominative to the verb,	153
In what cases, it has a different construction,	153
When the pronoun is interrogative, what case follows it,	154
The relative may agree with either of two nominatives of different persons,	155
Adjective pronouns agree in number with their nouns,	156
<i>This means</i> , <i>that means</i> , are correct phrases,	156—160
<i>That</i> refers to the former, <i>this</i> to the latter,	160
<i>Each</i> , <i>every</i> , <i>either</i> , refer to the singular number,	160, 161
The copulative <i>and</i> makes no difference, with regard to this rule,	
Key, p. 32. the Note.	

- PRONOUN.** In what cases the pronoun should be omitted; in what cases repeated, 208, 209  
 How to be pointed, 262
- PROPRIETY** of language. Rules to promote it, viz.  
 Low expressions to be avoided, 276  
 Words that are wanting, to be supplied, 276  
 The same word not to be used in different senses, 277  
 The improper use of technical terms, to be avoided, 277  
 Ambiguous words not to be used, 277  
 Unintelligible expressions to be avoided, 278  
 All words that are not fully adapted to the meaning, to be rejected, 281
- PROSE** and verse distinguished, 250
- PROSODY,** 224—256  
 See *Accent, Quantity, Emphasis, Pauses, Tones, Feet, and Melody.*
- PUNCTUATION,** 257—273  
 Varied according to the length and proportion of the clauses, 257, 264  
 It may be considered as either long or short, 257, 264  
 Properly treated as a distinct article, 257  
 See *Comma, Semicolon, Colon, and Period.*  
 See also *Characters.*
- PURITY** of style. Rules for promoting it, 274, 275

Q.

- QUANTITY.** Its nature and variations, 229, 230  
 General Rules for determining the quantity of vowels, 230, 231  
 For the various quantity of each of the vowels, see page 21, &c.

R.

- RELATION.** Things related in point of time, should have a correspondent expression, 179—183  
 In relating particular declarations of others, what tense should be used, *Key*, p. 43, 44
- RELATIVES.** See *Pronouns.*
- REPETITION** of words, when proper, when improper, see *Ellipsis*, and *Key*, p. 61—67
- RHYME.** Its definition, 242

S.

- SEMICOLON.** Rules for applying it, 264, 266

- SENTENCES.** They are of various kinds, 137, 138, 257  
 Long and short should be duly blended, 286, 287  
 Their number should be proportionably arranged, 313  
*See Member and Clause.*
- SHALL** and **will.** Their peculiar application, 89, 90, 98, 99
- SIMILE.** Its nature and use—Directions for using it most advantageously, 321, 322
- SIMPLE** and compound tenses how formed, 100
- SOUND** of the letters. *See Vowels and Consonants.*
- SPEECH.** How it is formed, 32—34  
*See Parts of Speech.*
- SPELLING.** *See Words.*
- STANDARD** of propriety. What forms it in language, 159
- STRENGTH** of a sentence. Rules to promote it, viz.  
 All redundant expressions to be pruned, 297—300  
 The use of copulatives, relatives, &c. to be attended to, 300—303  
 The capital words to be judiciously disposed, 303—306  
 A weaker assertion not to be followed by a stronger one, 306  
 An adverb, a preposition, &c. should not conclude the sentence, 306—308  
 Where there is resemblance, or contrast, the language should be correspondent, 308, 309  
 The harmony of the words and members must be regarded, 309—314
- SUBJUNCTIVE** mood. Its true nature and extent in English, *See Mood*; and also pages 90, 103, 104
- SUBORDINATE** rules of the Grammar, Exercises, and Key, numbered to denote their correspondence, 139. *Exercises*, 50
- SUBSEQUENT** to the interrogative. In what cases this term is proper, 62, 65, 155
- SUBSTANTIVE** phrase. *See Participle.*
- SYLLABLES.** General rules for dividing words into syllables, 35, 36  
 Words with a mixture of long and short syllables, are the most melodious, 310
- SYNECDOCHE.** The nature of this figure, 322
- SYNONYMOUS** words. Injudicious use of words termed synonymous, is the great source of a loose style, 284—286  
 Few, if any, words are perfectly synonymous, 285, 286
- SYNTAX.** 137—212  
 See its rules under the *Article*, the *Noun*, and the other parts of speech.  
 Its most comprehensive rule, 212

## T.

- TENSE.** Six tenses belong to the English verb, 80  
 Their nature and distinctions explained at large, 80—83  
 They are definite or indefinite, perfect or imperfect, 83, 84

- TENSES.** They are composed of the principal verb and its auxiliaries ; and these parts constitute one verb, 84—86, 103, 105, 108—111
- The present names of the tenses justifiable, 87
- How far the tenses of the Indicative and Subjunctive moods vary in their form, 90, 103, 104, 196—203
- The tenses of verbs should exactly correspond with relative actions and events, 179
- When the *present*, and when the *perfect*, of the infinitive, should be used, 180—183
- The same tenses are connected by conjunctions, 194, 195
- TERMINATION** of a verb is altered, when contingency and futurity concur, 198, 199
- This point elucidated, *Exercises*, 86—88. *Key*, 55—58
- TERMS** used to designate the three past tenses, supported, 87
- Established terms and arrangements, not to be rejected, 86—89
- THAN** and *but*, explained at large, 206. *Key*, p. 61
- THAT**, as a relative, often useful, sometimes indispensable, 149
- TIME.** See *Relation* and *Tenses*.
- TONES.** Their nature and use, 239
- In what respect different from Emphasis, 239
- Rules and limitations respecting them, 241

## U.

- U.** *A* instead of *an* is to be used before words beginning with the long *u*, 29, 44
- UNITY** of a sentence. Rules to promote it, viz.
- The scene to be changed as little as possible, 293
- Things but slightly connected should not be crowded into one sentence, 294—296
- Every unnecessary parenthesis to be avoided, 296, 297

## V.

- VARIATION.** What degree of it will constitute a distinct mood of the verb, 103, 104
- When proper in the auxiliaries of the verb, 197—202
- VERB.** How divided—The division justified, 70
- Distinction between active and neuter verbs, 71
- The true nature of the English verb explained and vindicated, 71—73, 108—111
- A few terminations of the English verb, are sufficient for every purpose, 73, 74
- Conjugation explained, 86
- The advantage to the student of conjugating the verb in all its tenses, 90
- The peculiar uses of conjugating the active verb with the present participle and verb *to be*. 102

<b>VERB.</b> Mode of conjugating a passive verb,	105
Observations on passive verbs,	108—111
The conjugation of an English verb at large, is a regular and beautiful exhibition,	110
A comprehensive list of irregular verbs,	111—116
Particular contractions and obsolete words to be avoided,	117
When the regular or the irregular verb is to be preferred,	117
Defective verbs. Their nature—A list of them,	117
But one conjugation of English verbs, and why,	118
Impersonal verbs. None in the language,	118
Advantages and disadvantages of the mode of conjugating the English verb,	119
The phrases <i>as follows, as appears</i> , form what are called impersonal verbs,	142
Peculiar cases of difficulty in determining whether the verb is to be in the singular, or the plural number,	144. 145
Active verbs govern the objective case,	175
Neuter verbs govern no case,	175, 176
Irregular practice of writers, in using certain neuter verbs as if they were active,	176
Active verbs sometimes improperly made neuter,	176
The neuter verb is generally varied like the active, but sometimes it admits the passive form,	108. 176, 177
The verb <i>to be</i> is a conductor of cases,	177. Exercises, 71
Passive verbs of naming, their construction,	178
One verb governs another in the Infinitive,	178
The Infinitive is often improperly used,	178, 179
Verbs expressive of <i>hope, desire, &amp;c.</i> are invariably followed by the present of the Infinitive,	181
In what cases the form of the verb is influenced by a conjunction ; in what cases it is not,	195—202
When the verb should be omitted, when repeated,	209, 210. Key, 65
How it should be pointed,	260, 263
See <i>Mood, Tense, Number, Person, Participle, Auxiliary, and Nominative Case.</i>	
<b>VERSE.</b> Distinction between verse and prose,	250
Trochaic, Iambic, and other verses explained,	243
Their different effects exhibited,	244—249
<b>VERSIFICATION.</b> Its constituents and rules,	241—256
<b>VOWELS</b> and Consonants. A minute scale of them,	15—17
Their peculiar and various sounds explained and exemplified,	21—31
Importance of being able to pronounce them accurately,	17, 34
Vowels give softness, consonants strength, to words,	310
See <i>Consonants.</i>	

W.

W, shown to be sometimes a vowel, sometimes a consonant,	18, 30, 31
WORDS. Number of them in the English language,	118
The same word often forms different parts of speech,	64, 120,
	126, 127
This point exemplified,	<i>Exercises</i> , 9, 10
Rules for spelling them,	37—40
Three capital faults in using them,	282
Redundant words and members to be pruned,	297—300
The little words, <i>but, and, or, then, &amp;c.</i> are frequently of the greatest importance,	300—303
The chief word or words of a sentence, how to be placed,	303, 306
Words and phrases related in point of time,	179—183
WRITING unintelligibly. The principal causes of it enumerated,	280

X.

X. This letter does not represent a simple sound,	17
It has three distinct sounds,	30, 31
It is a Semi-vowel,	19

Y.

Y, in some situations is a vowel, in others a consonant,	18, 30, 31
It represents a simple sound,	16, 31

Z.

Z, is a Semi-vowel,	19
It has the flat sound of <i>s</i> ,	31

N. B. The figures which are not accompanied by the name of any book, refer to the duodecimo edition of the Grammar.

THE END.

*The following are a few of the numerous recommendations of MURRAY'S GRAMMAR, which have appeared in the works of different Authors.*

"Mr. Murray's Grammar, and Selection of Lessons for reading, are the best in the English language."

*Walker's Elements of Elocution. Second edition.*

"Since the first edition of our work, we have seen with pleasure an English Grammar—English Exercises—and a Key to the English Exercises, by Mr. Lindley Murray."

*Edgeworth's Practical Education. Second edition.*

"Murray's English Grammar. This is the most complete grammar of our language. My opinion is confirmed by that of the public, as this work now appears in the *fourteenth* edition."

*Kett's Elements of General Knowledge. Sixth edition.*

"Murray's Grammar, together with his English Exercises and Key, have nearly superseded every thing else of the kind, by concentrating the remarks of the best authors on the subject. They are pieces of inestimable utility."

*Evans's Essay on the Education of Youth.*

"The best English Grammar now extant, is that written by Mr. Lindley Murray; who, by this publication, and by several others connected with it, and designed as auxiliaries to its principal purpose, has become entitled to the gratitude of every friend to English literature, and to true virtue."

*Dr. Miller's Retrospect of the Eighteenth Century.*

"By Grammar you have been taught the nature, power, and construction of the English language; and that, not in a superficial manner, but by the most comprehensive system now extant, the larger Grammar of Mr. Lindley Murray; in which the delicacies, refinements, and peculiarities of our language, are inculcated and exemplified. The unwearied exertions of this gentleman have done more towards elucidating the obscurities, and embellishing the structure, of our language, than any other writer on the subject. Such a work has long been wanted; and, from the success with which it is executed, cannot be too highly appreciated."

*Dr. Abercrombie's Charges to the Senior Class of the Philadelphia Academy—published 1804 and 1806.*

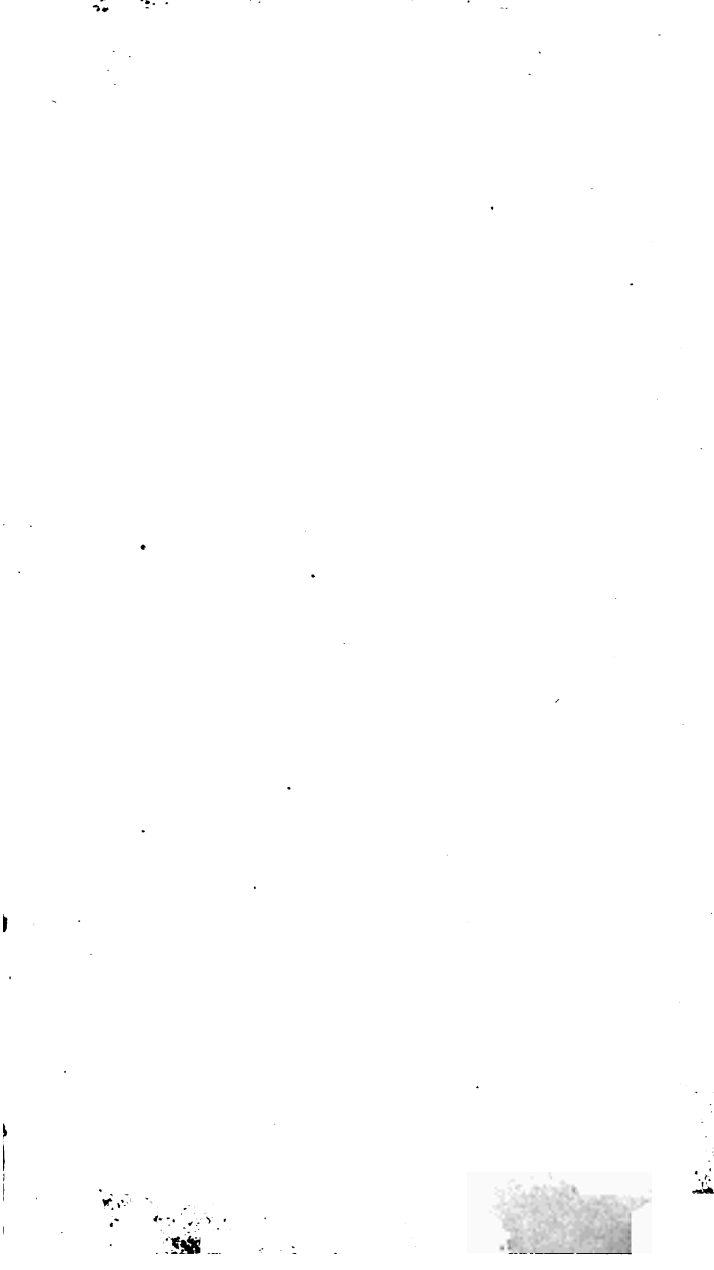
"I need not acquaint the public, with the merit and success of Lindley Murray's Grammar; which seems to have superseded every other. Indeed, when we consider the plain simple mode of instruction he has adopted; the extent of observation he has displayed; and the copious variety of illustration he has added; we shall not wonder, that this Grammar has been so universally applauded."

*Walker's Outlines of English Grammar.*











This book should be returned to the Library on or before the last date stamped below.

A fine of five cents a day is incurred by retaining it beyond the specified time.

Please return promptly.

